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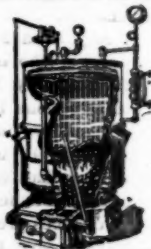
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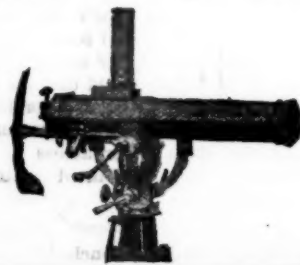
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The Japanese appear to have taken the first step in their long-expected movement against the mainland of China. The Gulf of Pechihli is formed by two long capes, one coming down from the northeast and forming the "Regent's Sword," or cape of Liaotung. The other runs up from the southwest and is the well-known Shantung promontory. The distance between is only about 70 miles and is dotted with small islands. The whole formation is due to the rise of a mountain chain, the most easterly in China, and the islands are merely the tops of its submerged peaks. This structure has military importance from the fact that it presents a mountainous and difficult country on both sides of the straits. The islands and the straits are known to the Chinese as the Miao-tao. They have on the northern side, near the extremity of the Regent's Sword, their strongly fortified naval station, Port Arthur, and on the other side in Shantung is Wei-Hai-Wei, another fortified port which was recently the scene of a Japanese naval reconnaissance. Two items of news concerning this interesting locality have been telegraphed, and it is impossible to determine whether they refer to the same or to two different acts of the Japanese. One is that the latter have occupied one or two of the smaller Miao-tao islands; the other, that they have occupied in force an island in Society Bay, about 40 miles northwest of Port Arthur. Society Bay is on the western side of the Regent's Sword, as Port Arthur is on the eastern side. The movement is reported to be directed toward the reduction of the latter station, but it involves much more. It was pointed out some years ago that in the absence of railroads Peking is by nature the best defended great capital in the world, its superiority consisting of this line of islands lying in the narrow entrance to the gulf by which it must be approached. Practically this is a first line of defense that may be made exceedingly strong, and it is distant two or three hundred miles from the capital it covers, but of course in the hands of an enemy it becomes equally formidable as a menace to the capital. Within this barrier of islands is the large Gulf of Pechihli, and also Peking, Tientsin, the coal mines that supply the Chinese Navy, the one railway of China and the army of the Viceroy Li, the best in China. In fact, the Chinese power and means of action are largely concentrated in and around this gulf. By the fortification of Port Arthur on the north and Wei-Hai-Wei on the south side of the straits a fleet assembled to defend the channels between the islands has a well-protected rendezvous on each flank. The islands form a chain of situations for forts which, combined with vessels of a strong offensive and defensive type, would make the passage into the gulf very difficult or impossible. It is a situation for monitors, and while the defense of such a line would require a strong fleet of its kind the expenditure of force here would be less than is necessary to defend 300 miles of railway running within 5 to 20 miles of the coast and the important rivers and strategic points on the shore of the gulf to which these straits open the way. On the other hand, if this entrance to the gulf is seized by an enemy the northern forces of China may be bottled up very effectively. The only swift communication between the northern army and the southern ports of China is by water, and if this is shut off there is a land journey of 600 miles to be overcome from Tientsin to Shanghai. The fact that three of the best ships in the southern Chinese fleet have been ordered north indicates that the despatches may represent the situation correctly. We doubt if the Japanese navy has ironclads enough to hold the line of the islands against a persevering enemy, but it is possible they may be planning something of the kind against the Chinese. They seem to have unbounded confidence in their navy, and if they can accomplish the difficult feat of reducing Port Arthur it would be hard to say what they could not carry through. At all events, this is the first step toward a movement upon China proper. Since the above was written the news is that the three ships from the Southern Navy have reached Wei-Hai-Wei, that torpedo boats from the south have been ordered to the same port, where a concentration of Chinese vessels is to take place, and finally that 24,000 troops have been ordered to the defense of Tientsin. All these facts indicate that the Chinese appreciate the possible gravity of the new Japanese movement.

The War Department has accepted the invitation of the Japanese Government to detail an officer of the U. S. Army to accompany its forces in the Orient. The officer who has been selected for this duty, and who will thereby be a subject of envy among his brother officers, is Lieut. Michael J. O'Brien, of the 5th Inf., and his orders will be made out in a day or two. By permission of the State Department he will act as a military attache to the United States Legation in Tokio, for which the necessary papers were made out on Thursday. The honor which has been conferred upon Lieutenant O'Brien is one of great moment, and he will have to exercise the greatest tact

during the performance of his new duties. There were scores of applications on file for this duty, but General Schenck passed them all and selected Lieutenant O'Brien. Lieutenant O'Brien was recommended for this duty by Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the Dakota, and by Col. Edwin F. Townsend, 12th Inf., commanding the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. These two officers spoke of him in the highest terms and declared him to be just the man for the place. Lieutenant O'Brien is one of the brightest young officers in the service. He was appointed a cadet in the Military Academy on July 1, 1881, from Massachusetts, and graduated four years later with the highest honors. He received his commission as second lieutenant on June 14, 1885, and was assigned to duty with the 13th Infantry. He was promoted Jan. 2, 1892, together with a transfer from the 13th Infantry to the 2d Infantry. He was ordered to duty at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on Sept. 1, 1893, and the same year was designated as Honor Graduate of this institution. He was then assigned to duty as Assistant Instructor of Military Art and has been on duty in this connection continuously. His efficiency record is one of the best, for officers of his rank, on file in the Adjutant-General's Office. In accordance with the invitation extended by the Japanese Government, Lieutenant O'Brien will be directed to join the Japanese Army and follow it throughout the whole war with China. He will be directed to in no way support the Japanese nor the Chinese in the war, but to preserve a distinct neutrality. He must make suggestions neither one way nor the other, but must remember that he is an officer of the United States Army, and is sent to the east to make report only, not to participate. Lieutenant O'Brien is thoroughly conversant with military art, and is said to be an excellent descriptive writer. He is expected, therefore, to furnish the United States with a budget of reports of great value and interest.

After a century of constant liability to hostile action our Army sees itself at peace, but the peace is by no means universal. Other nations are coming into contact with savages in other parts of the world, and apparently contact means conflict as it did in our case. The Germans were eager for a colonial policy and took a stand in Africa. Apparently their experience has been somewhat hotter than ours, considering the short time it has lasted. Its last phase was afforded by an attack of 2,000 Africans on their garrison at Kilwa, a place on the Indian Ocean which is one of the chief ports of German East Africa. After two hours' fighting the natives were repulsed with a loss of 100 killed and wounded, while the Germans lost only two men. A renewal of the attack is expected. The Dutch have had severe fighting in Lombok and the French in Thibetoo. The latter nation has on its hands in Cochinchina and Madagascar two exceedingly difficult tasks. The conditions in Tonquin are such that a wearisome irregular warfare can be kept up for many years and be very annoying and costly to the French. In Madagascar, where they established a protectorate nine years ago, the Hovas, who held the government of the island, are practicing the idiotic treacheries that must be expected from barbarians everywhere. The "Courier des Etats Unis" says: "Explorers are massacred, merchants are plundered in the streets of the capital city, at a few paces from the General Residency, a soldier of the French escort of the Resident is nearly killed by a Prince of the Hova court; a band of Malagasy regulars invades the territory of Diego-Suarez and kidnaps a French official." It is worthy of notice that the constant improvement which is made in the power, precision and rapidity of small-arm fire does not give the European soldier the overwhelming and certain superiority against savages that might be expected. The English did bravely with Maxims against the naked Matabele, but when the barbarian is of a higher type he can still make a defense that is sometimes very effective. Is this because the troops in these distant fields do not have the best arms? If we attribute the success of the attack to the fact that the natives, being ignorant of the new arms, do not suffer any loss of courage through apprehension, we ought still to find in their losses a proof of the superiority of our weapons. We think there is some evidence of this, though not what might be expected. The subject is one that merits careful study and a treatise upon it would be welcome.

The Bureau chiefs of the Navy Department are busily engaged in preparing their annual reports, which they will submit to Secretary Herbert on Oct. 1. The greatest interest of course hinges upon the reports from Captain Sampson, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Chief Constructor Hichborn, of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and Engineer-in-Chief Melville, of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. Engineer-in-Chief Melville is compiling a report which will be fully as pointed as its predecessors. It will be full of suggestions looking to the improvement of his corps.

One of his recommendations will be an increase in the number of engineers to the extent of 100 men. Among the estimates his report will make will be \$300,000 for the manufacture of the new machinery of the Chicago, \$700,000 for current expenses, and \$8,000,000 to be divided between the Bureau of Steam Engineering and the Bureau of Construction and Repair for work on the new vessels. Captain Sampson is now engaged in the work of writing his report and expects to have it ready for submission to Secretary Herbert on Oct. 1. He will make numerous recommendations, suggested by experiments made during the past year. The report of Chief Constructor Hichborn will be interesting. He will make estimates for the work on the ships now under construction, and also others for the Secretary, to guide that official in deciding upon a possible recommendation for increase of the Navy. Great pressure is being brought to bear upon the Secretary in this connection, and it is said that he will probably ask of Congress at this session an appropriation for an increase of the Navy. The addition of new ships to the Navy requires more docks, and Commodore Matthews, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, in his report will recommend their construction. It is understood that he will ask for new docks at Portsmouth, N. H.; League Island, New Orleans, at a place in the vicinity of San Diego, for another dock at Mare Island and the enlargement of the present one there.

From the fact that Lieut. John D. C. Hoskins, 3d Art., was second choice at the time the last appointment of Assistant Quartermaster was made by the President, the prevailing opinion around the War Department is that he will carry off the prize which is now at the disposal of the President, by reason of the retirement this week of Col. Chas. H. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Army. His New York friends are very hopeful of the appointment. In some quarters, however, it is thought that the fact that he was appointed to the Army from New York State is a bar to his chances. Those who have kept track of the staff appointments made by President Cleveland have noticed that the selections have usually been made from those States not previously represented in the particular Department to which the appointment is made. As New York has eleven appointments in the Quartermaster's Department, it will be seen that Lieutenant Hoskins' chances are not very bright, if geographical considerations are to control the appointment. By the appointment of Colonel Tompkins, the following promotions occur: Lieut.-Col. Chas. G. Sawtelle, to be colonel; Maj. Jas. W. Scully, to be lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. Forrest H. Hathaway, to be major. The vacancy in the captaincy will be filled by the President's appointment of lieutenant of the line.

Americans are so jealous of things that have been the objects of national curiosity that some disappointment will be felt at the transfer of Mt. St. Elias to British allegiance. The Alaskan Boundary Survey has determined that the top of Mount St. Elias, so long regarded as the giant mountain of the continent, is not in the United States territory. It was also settled beyond dispute that the mountain was not the tallest on the continent, there being two or three others a little further inland that overtop it by some hundred feet. They are all in British territory. The height of Mt. St. Elias, according to this year's determination, is 18,623 feet. Of the higher inland peaks, Mount Logan is 19,534, and there are two other nameless peaks that a little overtop St. Elias. It is said that the Canadians may be disappointed in their hope of forcing the line down to cross some of the broad inlets running into the coast, and give them water access to their own territory without regard to United States Custom Houses and tariffs.

It is accepted as a foregone conclusion by most officers in Washington that Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. Ruger will be appointed Major-General, to succeed General Howard, upon his retirement in November next. If appointed he will, no doubt, be assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri in place of General Miles, who will come to the Department of the East. The present indications point to Col. G. R. Bliss, 24th Inf., as the next Brigadier-General. At least this is the prevailing opinion around the War Department. It is understood that his appointment to the coming vacancy was practically agreed upon at the time General Otis carried off the last Brigadier-Generalship.

Col. Michael R. Morgan, who is now in charge of the Subsistence Department in the absence of General Hawkins, will undoubtedly succeed the latter upon his retirement the latter part of this month. His many friends are so confident that they are already tendering congratulations. The officers of his Department corded his appointment long ago, and consequently no papers are being filed in behalf of any of the other officers of the Subsistence Department.

Admiral Walker has made a prompt denial of the report that he intended making application to be transferred from the Naval Academy to the Asiatic Station, as the successor of Commodore Carpenter. He said to a Journal representative that he had made no application for any station since his detachment from the Chicago a year ago last May, and did not intend to do so, particularly not for China. He had just returned from Hawaii and was well satisfied with the orders which had been given him. No doubt the Department would hesitate to order Admiral Walker to the Asiatic Station, even if he desired it, for the reason that by so doing it would reflect not only upon itself in sending to that command Commodore Carpenter, but upon that officer.

The article of Col. James M. Rice, of Illinois, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, entitled "The National Guard, What It Is, and Its Use," published in the Military Service Institute Journal for September, is a well-considered and scholarly review of the legal status of the National Guard. It not only shows its history and development, but states very clearly and correctly its relationship to the Federal Government and the extent to which it is under the orders of the President. All officers of the National Guard especially should read the article with care. Few who have not studied the subject are aware of the authority which the general Government has over the Guard and what the duties and responsibilities of its officers are in case they should be called into service by it or even by the State Government, and their relations with the civil authorities. Their ignorance upon these important points frequently prevents their acting with promptness and efficiency. Colonel Rice, who is a prominent lawyer of Illinois, supports his statements by citation of authorities and makes no assertions which they do not substantiate. His article is a valuable contribution to the history and use of the National Guard.

Few terms have opened so auspiciously at the Military and Naval academies as the one which began on Sept. 1. The brightest of American youths are now engaged in the noble task of obtaining an education of peculiarly practical value in the most carefully planned schools in this country. With it they will be able to represent creditably the United States in all quarters of the globe. Some of these cadets whose prospects now seem so bright may fall by the wayside and never reach the goal upon which their ambitious eyes are bent. Others will wear the stars and bars and mount the ladder of promotion until, standing on the highest round, they will look down with interest and sympathy upon others whose pursuit of honor and usefulness is only begun. We wish the greatest good fortune to the cadets, and hope they will all get commissions when their graduating day arrives.

The Kansas City "Times" berates the Chicago "Tribune" for insinuating that Fort Sheridan is a much superior station to Vancouver Barracks, saying: "No greater mistake could be made than to suppose for a moment that officers and men fancy Fort Sheridan as a station. By no means. Not only is the climate of Vancouver Barracks more delightful than that of Fort Sheridan, but the station is a more peaceful one. At Sheridan the U. S. troops are continuously under the fire of the sensational Chicago press, which is sufficient to demoralize the best disciplined regiment of any army in the world. The 14th may be anxious to go to Fort Sheridan, but the 15th will be more delighted to leave it and go to Vancouver Barracks."

According to the newspapers there seems to be quite a number of "well known society men" enlisting in the "U. S. Cavalry" at present—on an average about one a week. That branch of the service will now be able to put on even greater style than at present. There has been a time when "society men" would not be esteemed very highly as recruits, but the fashion of athletics has so altered the life and physique of young gentlemen that we presume they would form a very desirable class for recruiting if Army life suited their taste. We learn that other branches of both services are also receiving men and boys of much higher type than formerly.

The London papers report that work on the Panama Canal will be resumed by a new French company with a capital of 65,000,000 francs, of which the contractors and others associated with the old company furnish 40,000,000. The liquidator will hand over all the machinery, plant, etc., of the old company to the liquidation fund, getting in return 50 per cent. of the profits in the new one. The remainder of the money required will have to be raised by loans.

The work of sending ordnance stores from the ordnance depot at Fort Snelling, Minn., and Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to the Rock Island Arsenal and Benicia Arsenal has already commenced, and the vacated buildings will soon be turned over to the

Quartermaster's Department. This work is being done under the recent order of the War Department cutting down the staff of department commanders and discontinuing these depots.

Orders were issued by General Schofield on Saturday last for the withdrawal of the troops in the Coeur d'Alene mining district of Idaho. These troops are regularly stationed at Fort Sherman. All the Federal troops which were ordered into service during the recent strikes have returned with the exception of the troops just spoken of to their regular stations.

The annual reports of Department commanders have reached the headquarters of the Army, where they are now under consideration by Major-General Schofield before being made public. Some of them are, we understand, of special interest with reference to the services of the troops during the recent labor troubles.

The official trial of the second class battleship Maine may be expected in a day or two. It will not be for speed, but merely a trial of the vessel's machinery, as the hull itself was built at the New York Navy Yard. The machinery was manufactured by the Quintard Iron Works, and under the contract will have to develop 9,000 horse power. For every horse power in excess of this requirement, the company will earn \$100, and for every horse power below it, it will forfeit a corresponding amount. Should the horse power be less than 8,500 the Government may reject the machinery. The trial will take place on Long Island Sound. Capt. F. M. Bunce will be in command of the ship, and he will have under him a navigating officer and a paymaster, who will have charge of the subsistence of a crew of 50 men, who will be required on deck. Engineer in Chief Melville has designated the following engineers to conduct the machinery trial: Chief Engineers S. L. P. Ayres, R. W. Milligan, C. P. Howell; Passed Asst. Engrs. R. I. Reid, E. H. Scribner, F. M. Bennett and G. Kaemmerling; Asst. Engrs. C. E. Romnell, C. H. Hayes, O. W. Koester, J. S. Porter, R. K. Crank, S. E. Moses and R. D. Hasbrouck. Chief Engineer A. W. Morley, who has superintended the construction of the machinery, will also witness the trial. This preliminary test is made at the request of the Quintard Iron Works as a preparation for the usual trial trip, which will not take place before the 25th inst.

The Kansas City "Times" of Sept. 8 states that a regular bombshell was thrown into the camp of the candidates for commissions by the report that fourteen out of the seventeen failed to pass the physician's examination. The chest measurements lacked an inch in some cases. The surgeon who made the examination is satisfied that the young men are all right, but he cannot sign a report approving their physical condition when the rules do not permit it. To set aside all further doubt the Adjutant-General was telegraphed, submitting the statement of the examining surgeon to the effect that the rules should not apply, and the board decided not to proceed with the mental examinations of the candidates until a reply is received.

The next National Encampment of the G. A. R. will be held at Louisville, Ky., thanks largely to Mr. Henry Watterson, of that city, who, in a brilliant speech Sept. 12, before the present encampment at Pittsburg, said: "You will find there a valorous little army of embryo heroes, who have somehow got so mixed up in their cradles that no one of them can tell which grandpapa it was that wore the blue and which that wore the gray, but who can list their determination to lick all creation when they get big enough to wear the cross swords that hang on the wall in silent proof that they came of good fighting stock."

Secretary Herbert has returned to Washington and is now busily engaged disposing of the mass of business that accumulated during his absence on his recent inspection trip.

Capt. F. M. Bunce, U. S. N., visited in New York city this week, making his headquarters at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Among Navy officers recently visiting in New York are Naval Cadet F. A. Traut, Hotel Imperial, and Medical Inspector T. N. Penrose, Everett House.

A Chicago despatch reports "Lieut. David C. Woodward, U. S. N., sick in the Cook County Hospital with a very much disfigured face. He fell while crossing Monroe and State Sts. Sept. 12 and received a severe cut above and another below his right eye." (There is no Lieut. David C. Woodward in the Navy, but the despatch may refer to Lieut.-Comdr David C. Woodrow, retired, whose residence is Cincinnati.—Ed. Journal.)

The War Department has decided to abolish the Indian scouts. The reasons given are these: First, it is in line with the retrenchment and reform policy inaugurated by Secretary Lamont early in the administration in accordance with the Secretary's recently adopted programme of chopping off all the unnecessary detached service men in order to fill up the ranks with fighting soldiers. By lopping off the 150 Indian scouts the Government saves about \$50,000 per annum now paid these men, together with forage for their horses, and the Department will be enabled to enlist 150 men for the regular service. The scouts will not be wiped out all at once. Department commanders have been directed to stop enlisting men for this service and to discharge all except those whose services may be imperatively demanded. So far as General Schofield can see now there is no reason why any of them should be kept in the service, and if any of the Department commanders desire to retain the scouts they will have to report to the Department explicit reasons.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Naval Constructor Francis T. Bowles is back in Norfolk after a month's vacation.

Rear Admiral R. W. Meade registered at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York city, on Sept. 11.

Naval Constructor William J. Baxter, who is on duty at Norfolk, is spending a short vacation in Virginia.

Assistant Constructor George H. Rock, stationed at the New York Navy Yard, is absent from his duties on leave.

Trevor W. Leutze, son of Lieut.-Comdr. Leutze, had to resign his position of naval cadet on account of physical disability.

Mr. William Howell, private secretary to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, will leave Washington early next week on a short vacation.

Naval Constructor John F. Hanscom has returned to duty at Cramps' shipyard from a pleasant stay at a point a few miles outside of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Civil Engineer M. T. Endicott, on duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, has gone to Mt. Vernon, Va., to join his family, who are summering at that point.

Lieut. William B. Whittelsey, on duty in the Bureau of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, is expected to return to Washington on Monday next from a short vacation.

Ensign Creighton Churchill is now visiting friends a short distance from Philadelphia. Ensign Churchill enjoyed a few weeks' stay at Richfield Springs, N. Y., before making his present visit.

Ensign Clarence M. Stone, on duty in the Bureau of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, who has been summering at Langley, Va., a few miles outside of Washington, will move into the city on Oct. 1 next.

Comdr. Royal B. Bradford, Lieut. James C. Drake and Ensign F. L. Chapin left Washington on Thursday for New York, where they will assist in laying out the course for the trial of the torpedo boat Ericsson.

First Lieut. Lincoln Karmany, of the Marine Corps, has returned to duty in the Bureau of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, from Lebanon, Pa., where he spent a few pleasant weeks visiting his parents.

Naval Constructor Taylor, on duty in the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, was called to his home, in Virginia, on Sunday last by the death of his brother. He returned to the Department on Wednesday.

Chief Constructor Hichborn, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, was at Bath, Me., during the past week, inspecting the work of the ram Katahdin. He will remain in New England for some days yet, combining business with pleasure. He is accompanied by Mrs. Hichborn.

Assistant Secretary William McAdoo returned to Washington on Tuesday last and relieved Admiral Ramsay of the duties of Acting Secretary. Mr. McAdoo had a very pleasant trip in the Adirondacks and is in the best of health as a result of his vacation.

Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, who has been detached from the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius and ordered to the Machias as Ordnance Officer, is now packing up his effects, getting ready to join that vessel. Mrs. Gilmore will remain at Langley, Va., for a short time at least.

Comdr. Charles S. Sperry returned to Washington the early part of the week from Connecticut, where he has been spending his vacation. He did not stay long in the Capital City, but left on Thursday for Massachusetts on duty connected with the Ordnance Department.

Lieut. Samuel W. B. Diehl will leave Washington on Sept. 19 for New York, where, on Tuesday, he will report for duty on board the gunboat Machias as Navigating Officer. Lieutenant Diehl, while only a short time in Washington, made many friends and they wish him a pleasant cruise on the gunboat.

Lieut. P. V. Lansdale, on duty in the Bureau of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, has found it necessary to go to New York Naval Hospital for treatment. Lieutenant Lansdale was at Narragansett Pier when he was taken ill. He is not seriously sick, and is expected to be entirely recovered within a very short time.

Naval Constructor Joseph J. Woodward, who has been on a month's leave of absence, has returned to duty at Newport News, Va., where he is superintending the construction of gunboats Nos. 7, 8 and 9. His assistant, Assistant Naval Constructor Robert Stocker, immediately upon his return, left for a short vacation, which will be spent at his home in Minneapolis.

Medical Director Albert C. Gorgas, who was ordered some months ago to attend the sessions of the Congress of Demography at Buda Pesth, Austria, has written to Surgeon-General Tryon, of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, from Vienna. He is enjoying excellent health. After his duty in connection with the Congress of Demography is concluded, Medical Director Gorgas will inspect several of the hospitals located in the capitals of Europe.

Maj. J. W. Wham, Paymaster, is quoted as saying with reference to his trial: "Of course, I feel deeply humiliated by this injustice, but I could not help it any more than I could help the orders of my trial on false charges soon after the robbery in Arizona, and of which I was acquitted without the introduction of a particle of evidence in my defense. In my judgment this will be the result of the forthcoming trial, which is exactly similar. As to the charge that I am in debt, I will say yes; and I am just about as much responsible for it as I would be for the accidental killing of my mother, it having occurred through the unprecedented Arizona floods of 1891."

A wedding of unusual interest in Army circles was solemnized on Tuesday last, at high noon, in Washington, D. C. The bride was Miss Gertrude Truxton Wilson, daughter of Major and Mrs. Charles Irving Wilson, and the groom Mr. Lester Orton Peck, of Bridgeport, Conn. The apartments of the family at the Hotel Richmond, where the wedding occurred, were all in fete attire for the happy event. The guests, of whom about 100 were present, were received by Mrs. Wilson, the mother of the bride, and Mrs. A. A. Wilson, the bride's aunt. The bride was escorted to the bower and given away by her father, and the groom was attended by Mr. Charles Wilson as best man. The bridal toilet was an elegant reception dress of sage green cloth, stylishly made and embroidered in jet. A black velvet hat with plumes was also worn. The diamond sunburst gleaming in the facial collar was a gift from her father. Other diamond ornaments were worn. Her bouquet was of white carnations. After a brief reception and the wedding breakfast, Mr. and Mrs. Peck bade adieu to their friends and left by an early afternoon train for Indianapolis. They will travel for the next two months, and when they return will spend the winter with Major and Mrs. Wilson, who by that time will have gone to housekeeping. Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. John M. Wilson and family, Mr. and Mrs. William Wilson and family, Major and Mrs. Muhelberg, Colonel and Mrs. Stanton, General Card and family, Major and Mrs. Cushing, and others equally as prominent in Army circles.

Gen. Rufus Saxton, retired, registered at the Waldorf, New York city, on Sept. 10.

Capt. J. H. Smith, 19th Inf., at present at Fort Wayne, Mich., will spend the winter abroad.

Capt. L. A. Craig, 6th Cav., is a recent visitor at Fort Leavenworth, en route to Fort Niobrara, Neb.

Lieut. Robertson Honey, 4th Art., rejoined early in the week at Fort McHenry, Md., from a short leave.

Lieut. E. L. Loveridge, 14th Inf., on leave for some time past, is at 5 Nichols Park, Rochester, N. Y.

Lieut. P. W. West, the new Adjutant of the 3d Cav., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Reno, O. T.

Chaplain Charles W. Freeland, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week from a brief leave of absence.

Lieut. S. E. Sparrow, 21st Inf., a recent arrival at Fort Porter, N. Y., has left there on leave, to return early in November.

Mrs. Mack, widow of Col. Oscar C. Mack, U. S. A., has returned to New York city from a summer sojourn at the sea shore.

Lieut. A. W. Chase, 2d Art., a recent arrival at Fort Monroe, Va., has been attached for instruction to Cazi-aro's Battery I.

Lieut. C. De L. Hine, 6th Inf., has left Fort Thomas, Ky., to spend a few weeks at his home in Virginia for the benefit of his health.

Major G. Russell, retired, is staying at 30 West 30th St., New York city, where he intends to remain until the end of the present month.

Lieut. Geo. F. Hamilton, 9th Cav., is bidding good-bye to friends at Portland, Me., and will join at Fort Robinson, Neb., in a few days.

Lieut. James Mitchell, 14th Inf., and Mrs. Mitchell left Fort Townsend, Washington, this week for San Francisco, en route for Honolulu.

Capt. Hugh G. Brown, 12th Inf., of Fort Leavenworth, spent this week at St. Joseph, in camp with the 4th Regiment of Infantry, Missouri N. G.

Lieut. S. E. Adair, 5th Cav., is a recent visitor at San Antonio, en route from Fort Ringgold to Fort Wingate to take part in the cavalry competitions.

Lieut. H. C. Dames, 3d Art., who has been spending a leave at Pen Yan, N. Y., is expected to rejoin at Key West Barracks, Fla., the latter part of this week.

Lieut. W. G. Fitzgerald, 7th Cav., was called recently from Fort Riley to Fort Edward, Washington Co., N. Y., by the sudden death of his father at that place.

Miss Graham, daughter of Gen. W. M. Graham, Colonel 25th Art., was married Sept. 4 at St. Luke's Church, San Francisco, to Ensign Guy H. Burrage, U. S. N.

Lieut. Thomas B. Dugan, 3d Cav., whose tour as regimental adjutant recently expired, goes from Fort Reno to Fort Sill to join Capt. W. D. Beach's troop.

Maj. Charles C. Hood, 7th Inf., and Mrs. Hood, with their two daughters, of Fort Logan, Colo., are enjoying a brief vacation at the Cliff House, Manitou Springs, Colo.

Lieut. Sawyer Blanchard, 1st Art., called to Pembroke, N. H., by the recent death of his father, will join at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, about the end of September.

Lieut.-Col. William L. Kellogg, 5th Inf., has left New Orleans, La., for the North on a month's leave, during which he will visit friends in New York and at Eaglewood, N. J.

Maj. Henry McEldeiry, Surgeon, has closed up his business at Omaha, Neb., as attending surgeon in that city and goes to Fort Robinson, Neb., to take charge of the medical department at that post.

Paul Fox Murdock, the two-year-old son of Lieut. J. S. and Mrs. Murdock, has been presented with a class cup by the Yale graduates of 1891, he being the first male heir of the graduates of that class.

Lieut. Edward Chynoweth, 17th Inf., on Monday of this week, Sept. 10, relieved Lieut. Hugh J. McGrath, 4th Cav., as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the State University at Madison, Wis.

Lieut. M. J. Lenihan, 20th Inf., recently at Fort Leavenworth for examination for promotion, visited relatives in Washington, D. C., on his way back to South Orange, N. J., where he is on college duty.

Lieuts. B. Eldridge, W. T. May and E. L. Butts are to remain on recruiting duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, after that post shall have become a regular military garrison of the Department of the East.

Lieut. W. S. Scott, 1st Cav., was expected to leave Fort Leavenworth this week to join his regiment, and will be relieved temporarily as secretary of the Infantry and Cavalry School by Lieut. C. W. Penrose, 11th Inf.

Mrs. Wren has returned to Fort Leavenworth from Grand Rapids, Michigan, and her husband, Lieut. W. C. Wren, 17th Inf., expects soon to leave to join the regiment, as Lieutenant Wren is to be appointed regimental adjutant.

Capt. M. C. Foote, 9th Inf., left Sackett's Harbor Sept. 10 for Catfish Point, N. Y., in command of companies C, D, F and H of his regiment, for a season of target practice on the rifle range there, in charge of Major E. P. Ewers, 9th Inf.

Quartermaster-Gen. R. N. Batchelder visited Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Sept. 11 and made an inspection of the construction work done under the supervision of Capt. Guy Howard, A. Q. M.

Capt. Frederick Fuger, 4th Art., left Washington Barracks this week with his battery for a tour of rifle practice at Marshall Hall, Md. The battery will remain until about Sept. 20, when it will be succeeded by Capt. Walter Howe's Battery A, 4th Art.

Capt. Frank D. Garretty, U. S. A., retired, has returned to New York from Narragansett Bay, R. I., where he has been spending the summer. The Captain looks hale and hearty and has located himself at the United Service Club, 16 West 31st St., New York city.

Lieut.-Col. D. Parker, 13th Inf., who is stationed at Fort Supply, Oklahoma Territory, is recovering rapidly from the painful injury he sustained in June last by his horse falling with him and rolling on his leg and breaking it. He expects to return to duty by the end of this month. The fracture was skillfully set and the bones united perfectly.

Col. John Hamilton, retired, and Mrs. Hamilton are spending some weeks at Richfield Springs. Their daughter, Mrs. O. F. Vinterverb, has returned to Brooklyn, after spending some time with her parents. Miss Grace Hamilton, who has been staying at Richfield Springs as the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Hugh Campbell, of St. Louis, is now at Mohonk Lake, visiting Mrs. Maxwell and daughter, of New York. The Colonel and family will spend the autumn in Springfield, Mass.

Gen. O. B. Wilcox, U. S. A., is a recent guest at the Hotel Pilgrim, Plymouth, Mass.

Capt. Lewis Johnston, 24th U. S. Inf., who is on a long sick leave, is at present at Laredo, Texas.

Lieut. W. L. Kenly, Jr., 4th Art., rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 10, from a short leave.

Mrs. M. Gray Zahinski is visiting her father, Hon. Augustus Brandegee, at New London, Conn.

Lieut. H. A. Pipes, U. S. A., recently retired from active service, is still at Colorado Springs, Colo.

Lieut. J. L. Druen, 17th Inf., on a year's leave since April last, is located at 1304 Farnum St., Omaha.

Lieut. F. H. Lawton, 21st Inf., on a month's leave from Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., has gone to Seattle, Washington.

Lieut. H. C. Hodges, Jr., 22d Inf., has now got comfortably settled at his new post of college duty at Durham, N. H.

Maj. Wirt Davis, 5th Cav., and Mrs. Davis are recent visitors in New York city, with apartments at the Park Avenue Hotel.

Capt. and Mrs. Murray, 4th Cav., of Boise Barracks, Idaho, are the guests of Capt. Wheeler, 4th Cav., at Vancouver Barracks.

Lieut. C. H. McKinstry, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., lately at Milwaukee, is a recent arrival at Duluth, Minn., for duty at that point.

Chaplain H. H. Hall, U. S. A., who has been spending the summer at Greenland, N. H., has received a month's extension of his sick leave.

Capt. Leonard Wood, Assistant Surgeon, left Atlanta, Ga., this week on leave from Fort McPherson, to return about the middle of October.

Lieut. C. C. Gallup, 3d Art., en route to Rochester, N. Y., from Fort Monroe, was a guest at the Grand Hotel, New York city, Sept. 9.

Col. E. P. Vollum, retired, whose latest address is Hotel Alpinerosi, Sils Maria, Switzerland, reached his 67th birthday on Tuesday, Sept. 11.

Capt. James Miller, 2d Inf., on National Guard duty at Concord, N. H., for some time past, is expected to rejoin his regiment at Fort Omaha in a few days.

Capt. R. D. Potts, 3d Art., of Fort Barrancas, Fla., was expected in Washington, D. C., the latter part of this week to return to his post in about a month.

Maj. G. W. Adair, Surgeon, who is closing up his business at Fort Robinson, Neb., is expected in Washington, D. C., in a few days for duty at the barracks.

The next retirement for age in the general staff is that of Brig.-Gen. John P. Hawkins, Commissary General of Subsistence, on Sept. 29, a date now near at hand.

Capt. W. A. Kimball, who was recently retired from active service, and made his residence in Portland, Oregon, has received a detail as professor at the Bishop Scott Academy in that city.

Capt. J. L. Phillips, Assistant Surgeon, has completed affairs at Fort Myer, Va., and will spend until early in November on leave, and then betake himself to Fort McKeaney, Wyo., for duty.

General Longstreet, who is at home in Gainesville, Ga., is said to be showing evidences of overwork. He is busily engaged upon his memoirs, which are expected to contain much of interest relating to the Civil War.

The house at Westertam, England, called Quebec House, in which General Wolfe was born, is to let. It was near there where his first commission as lieutenant of marines, signed by George II., was handed to him.

Col. Richard Loder, 2d Art., has kept his command at Fort Adams busy this week with the annual heavy artillery practice. Captain Calef's battery at Fort Trumbull will go to Fort Adams next week for practice.

Capt. A. L. Wagner, 6th Inf., who has recently rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from a visit to Cumberland, has completed his work on "Organization and Tactics," and it is expected to be ready for issue about the end of October.

Col. Robert H. Hall, 4th Inf., at Vancouver Barracks this week as the president of the general court martial assembled for the trial of Captain Goodwin, 14th Inf., is the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Otis, and Capt. Luhn is at the residence of Capt. H. E. Robinson.

Officers of the Army lately registering in New York city are: Maj. C. C. Carr, Gilsey House; Lieuts. C. C. Gallup, M. F. Waltz and G. D. Guyer, Grand Hotel; Capt. E. Van A. Andrus, Grand Union Hotel; Maj. F. E. De Courcy, Broadway Central; Maj. E. D. Judd, Park Avenue Hotel.

So delightful did the stay of Secretary of War Daniel Lamont and family at the Prospect House prove to be, says a Bayshore, L. I., correspondent, that they lingered there till Monday last, much longer than they expected. The Secretary left Bayshore with much regret and with the feeling that he would return again next summer.

The recruiting details to be stationed after Oct. 1 at the present recruiting depots will be: Jefferson Barracks, Lieutenants J. B. Hughes, G. S. Bingham and S. H. Elliott; Columbus Barracks, Lieuts. B. Eldridge, W. T. May and E. L. Butts; Davis Island, Capt. F. H. Edmunds and Lieuts. R. C. Van Vliet, Geo. H. Patten and F. V. Krug.

Capt. Alfred M. Fuller, 2d Cav., was a pleasant visitor to our office Tuesday evening, says the "Weekly Register." Point Pleasant, Va. The Captain is finely formed physically and one's idea of a soldier. It has long been his ambition to be admitted to the bar of West Virginia, and this honor has been conferred upon him by our Circuit Court here.

The military wedding, Aug. 30, at Fort Robinson, Neb., of Lieut. F. S. Armstrong, 9th Cav., to Miss Jennie Dimmick, eldest daughter of Capt. E. D. Dimmick, 9th Cav., was a brilliant affair. Lieut. J. R. Lindsey was best man. After the ceremony there was an elegant collation at Captain Dimmick's quarters, and then the newly married couple left for Hot Springs, Dakota. There were numerous handsome and costly wedding presents.

Col. E. F. Townsend, 12th Inf., commanding Fort Leavenworth, takes occasion on the return of companies A, 5th; H, 7th; F, 10th; E, 12th; F, 13th Inf., to express, in official orders, his appreciation of the efficient service rendered by them while on duty at and near Chicago, Ill., during the recent disturbances. He adds his praise to that already bestowed by others and thanks both officers and men for the credit they have reflected upon themselves and the Army at large.

Col. J. W. Barlow, C. E., president of the American commission to re-survey and erect monuments on the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, has arrived in San Francisco, having concluded the work in which he has been engaged for two and a half years. The distance surveyed was 700 miles, from El Paso, on the Rio Grande, to the Pacific. Originally 52 monuments were erected along the line, but the commissioners found that only 38 remained. They rebuilt the others and erected 200, making a total of 252.

Capt. A. E. Wood, 4th Cav., on duty at the Presidio, Cal., is in Washington visiting friends.

Major and Mrs. Richard Parker are again at the Soldiers' Home, after a visit to the summer resorts.

Col. G. L. Gillespie, C. E., and Mrs. Gillespie, who have been abroad some months past, were expected home this week.

Quartermaster C. W. Hobbs, 3d Art., rejoined at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 12, from a post leave of absence.

Col. and Mrs. John M. Wilson are now enjoying the pleasure of a visit from Lieutenant and Mrs. Brooks and their little daughter.

Lieut. Lansing H. Beach, C. E., expected to leave Galveston, Texas, this week on a trip to Mexico, to return in about a month.

Lieut. E. D. Hoyle, 2d Art., has returned to Fort Riley from his visit to Atlanta, Ga., where he was called by the recent death of his mother.

Capt. J. W. Bellingier, A. Q. M., will find himself among old friends when he arrives at West Point, N. Y., for duty under his recent orders.

Lieut. E. V. Smith, 4th Inf., lately visiting relatives at Troy, N. Y., has returned to Baldwin, Kansas, and resumed duty at Baker University.

Capt. Paul R. Clendenin, Assistant Surgeon, is a recent visitor at Oneida, Ill., called there by the illness of his father, Col. D. R. Clendenin, retired.

Capt. T. M. K. Smith, 23d Inf., whose recruiting tour at Buffalo closes Sept. 30, will spend October and November on leave, and then join his regiment.

Capt. E. B. Robertson, 9th Inf., on a fortnight's leave from Madison Barracks, is visiting in New York city, with headquarters at the United Service Club.

Lieut. A. C. Merrillat, 8th Cav., of Fort Myer, spent this week in camp at Marshall Hall, Md., with a mounted company of the N. G. of the District of Columbia.

Lieut. Hugh D. Wise, 9th Inf., on graduating leave in New York city, has been assigned to Captain Robertson's company, E, at Sackett's Harbor, and will join it in a few days.

Lieut. T. M. Defrees, 5th Inf., on National Guard duty at Indianapolis, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Colonel, by the Governor of Indiana.

Lieut. M. H. Barnum, 10th Cav., relinquished duty at Rock Island Arsenal on Monday of this week, Sept. 10, and will join his troop in the Department of Dakota early in October.

Lieut. W. L. Taylor, 20th Inf., has gone from Tuscaloosa, Ala., to Fort Leavenworth to be examined for promotion, and from there he goes to Fort Assiniboine to join his regiment.

Lieut. J. M. Williams, 1st Art., a graduate of this year, is at present at Blount Springs, Ala., under medical treatment. He will, when convalescent, join Captain Merrill's battery at Fort Columbus.

The remarkable bicycle trip from Cheyenne to Omaha, recently made by Lieut. J. L. Donovan, 17th Inf., in heavy marching order, has renewed interest in Army circles in this method of locomotion.

Capt. W. H. Corbuser, Assistant Surgeon, is preparing to bid good-bye to Fort Supply, O. T., to leave for the East, and is expected to enter upon duty as attending surgeon in New York city early in October.

The court for the trial of Maj. J. W. Wham, Paymaster, organized at Vancouver Barracks on Tuesday of this week, Sept. 11, with Gen. E. S. Otis as president and Capt. Charles McClure as judge advocate.

Lieut. Edward F. Qualltrough has been dividing his vacation between summer resorts on Lake George, Lake Champlain and Montreal. He is now in Montreal, but will leave that city on Sept. 17 for New York.

Lieut.-Col. G. H. Burton, Assistant Inspector-General, has returned to Washington from a pleasant outing spent on the coast of Delaware. Lieut.-Colonel Burton is Acting Inspector-General in the absence of General Breckinridge.

Secretaries Herbert, Lamont and Olney, of President Cleveland's cabinet, were recently his guests at Gray Gables, Buzzard's Bay, the first arriving on the Dolphin, the second being already there and the third coming from Boston.

Gen. Charles H. Tompkins, Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General, to whose long and distinguished service we referred last week, was retired for age on Sept. 12. He left on Wednesday for Bethlehem, Pa., where his youngest son is at college.

The retirement for age, Sept. 12, of Col. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M. G., promotes Lieut.-Col. Chas. G. Sawtelle to Colonel and A. Q. M. G.; Maj. J. W. Scully, Q. M., to Lieut.-Colonel and D. Q. M. G.; Capt. F. H. Hathaway, A. Q. M., to Major and Q. M., and leaves a vacancy for a Captain and A. Q. M. to be filled from the lieutenants of the line.

A Fort Assiniboine correspondent writes: "Dr. Geo. H. Penrose, son of Gen. and Mrs. W. H. Penrose, is paying his parents a visit. The doctor, for some years attending surgeon at the Soldiers' Home at Washington, will shortly settle in Salt Lake City, where he will practice his profession.—Mr. Douglas McCaskey, son of Capt. W. S. McCaskey, 12th Inf., has gone to Walla Walla, where he will join the 4th Cav., having recently enlisted with a view to a commission."

Among those present at the hop given on the occasion of the recent 10th international tennis tournament at the Queen's Royal Hotel, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, Canada, were Lieutenant and Mrs. Brooke, Lieutenant and Mrs. Truitt and Lieutenant Morrow, of Fort Niagara; Mrs. Lieutenant Murray and Mrs. Lieutenant Kennedy, of Fort Snelling; Lieutenant Webster, of Fort Wood; Captain McCaleb, of Sackett's Harbor, and Lieutenant Upton, of Fort Porter.

William H. May, late Captain Company I, 23d Connecticut Volunteers, a veteran of the war, writes to the New York "Herald" objecting to a statement dubbing the late Gen. N. P. Banks as a "political General." He says: "Perhaps Grant, Sherman and Rosecrans were as much entitled to the cognomen of 'political General' as was General Banks. Two years of my life, to wit, from 1862 to 1864, were spent under Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, and I knew him personally. He was true as steel and General Butler was not his peer in any respect."

Lester Wallack's favorite play of "Rosedale" has been revived at his old theatre in New York, now the Star, by J. S. Haworth, who takes Wallack's old role. Great care has been taken to make the British uniforms perfectly correct, and they form an attractive part of some of the tableaux. The scenery has been changed entirely and there is no attempt to imitate the former setting, but the piece is presented in a manner entirely new. Mr. Haworth's leading supporters are M. A. Kennedy, C. B. Hanford, C. Abbott, Miss Evesson, Maud Haslam and Mrs. Mary Barker.

Lieut.-Col. Geo. K. Brady, recently retired, is visiting friends in Chicago.

Adj. C. R. Noyes, 9th Inf., left Madison Barracks, N. Y., Sept. 13 on a short leave.

Maj. G. R. Smith, Paymaster, returned to Leavenworth City this week for a month's leave.

The trial of Capt. W. P. Goodwin, 14th Inf., at Vancouver Barracks has been concluded.

Private Henry Parted-Hair has parted company with Company I, 21st Inf., under the purchase system.

Col. J. B. Irvine visited New York city this week, making his headquarters at the Park Avenue Hotel.

Lieut. Hamilton S. Hawkins, 10th Cav., under his recent orders, will go to Fort Custer, Montana, at the expiration of his graduating leave.

Mrs. Tompkins, wife of Lieut. Frank Tompkins, 7th Cav., of Fort Riley, is visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. Thos. F. Barr, at Governor's Island, N. Y.

Capt. C. S. Roberts, 17th Inf., who has been spending a portion of his four months' leave at Sharon, Conn., visited friends at Governor's Island on Sept. 13.

Maj. A. S. B. Keyes, 3d Cav., will soon bid adieu to friends at Fort Ringgold, Texas, and towards the end of October join his regiment in the Department of the Missouri.

Miss Minnie Burton, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Burton, Acting Inspector-General of the Army, has returned to Washington from Ocean City, Md., where she spent a pleasant vacation.

Among the foreign military attaches present at the recent manoeuvres of the German Army was Lieut. R. K. Evans, 12th Inf., who also attended the gala dinner and conversed with the Emperor.

Lieut. W. O. Clark, 12th Inf., now on recruiting service at Davids Island, but soon to be relieved, will spend October on leave and then join Company D of his regiment at Fort Sully, South Dakota.

Col. Guy V. Henry, who has been recuperating from malaria on leave since early in August, is very much improved and is expected to rejoin at and resume command of Fort Myer, Va., early in October.

Capt. M. F. Jamar, 14th Inf., has assumed temporarily the duties of Assistant Instructor in the Art of War at the Infantry and Cavalry School, in succession to Lieut. M. O'Brien, 5th Inf., who is likely soon to go to Japan.

The Misses Lelia and Cathro Burton, daughters of Lieut.-Colonel Burton, Acting Inspector-General of the Army, have returned to Washington, and can be found at their residence, No. 1720 Q St. The Misses Burton have had a very pleasant outing at Rehoboth Beach, Del.

The Bureau of Steam Engineering has issued a new data book for engineer officers detailed to duty in connection with the trial trips of the new cruisers. The book is conveniently arranged, is of a pocket size, and is a development of experience gained on the trials of ships heretofore built for the government.

Washington press despatches of Sept. 12 state that General Schofield has "taken a hand in" the Volkmar-Kingsbury quarters controversy, to which we have heretofore referred, and it has been decided that "Colonel Volkmar is to have the quarters occupied by Captain Kingsbury, while the latter is to be given the desirable detail of recruiting officer in Brooklyn." As a matter of fact, the question was decided Aug. 6 last, and the order assigning Captain Kingsbury to recruiting duty at Brooklyn was issued Aug. 23.

The 7th Regiment "Gazette" concludes an interesting article on Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., in its September number, in the course of which it says: "The main points of this article were furnished by Private Will Stokes, of Battery G, 1st Art., whose charming camaraderie and witty pen are much appreciated by the members of the 7th. It was also through his courtesy that the writer gleaned many small points that will, no doubt, be vastly interesting and instructive, and could not have been furnished otherwise than by one of the members of the famous old 1st Artillery."

From Chicago comes the story that four young men of good family dressed themselves as young ladies and walked in the vicinity of Fort Sheridan. Soon, says the story, there appeared close in their wake four of Colonel Gordon's cavalry troopers, one a sergeant. Remarks of the pleasant evening were made by the soldiers and the maidens quickened their pace but little. Finally, growing bolder, the leader of the rear guard suggested that "women half change," and that instead of in columns of fours the march be continued in twos. The young women were a little shy, but consented, and each soldier was soon proudly marching beside one of them. To the lake the column advanced and sought seats on the shore just off the Sheridan drive. All went well for a few moments, when suddenly a voice—and not a feminine one either—shouted: "How dare you?" and the sergeant rolled over on the sand, collapsed by a right-hand swing from the muscular arm of his "young lady." Quickly following the cry, his three girlish companions jumped to their feet and ran to his assistance. The four little girls from school were Emory Ward, William H. Bartlett, Jr., Norman Bartlett and Collier Campbell. A hasty and friendly settlement was made among the quartet of young fellows and their four sheep-eyed soldiers, who promised to call all bets off if the boys would consent to continue their role of "lovesick maidens" until more soldiers could be found to court them.

A brilliant wedding took place at Mobile, Ala., on Sept. 5, between Lieut. George Vidmer, 10th Inf., and Miss Caroline Richards. The ushers were Messrs. R. H. Vidmer and J. R. Vidmer, brothers of the groom; Strachan Barrett, M. Warring Harrison, L. A. Partridge and T. L. Malone. Promptly at the appointed hour the organ pealed forth the strains of the "Lohengrin" wedding march, the vestry-room door opened and the white-robed priest entered, followed by the groomsmen, Lieut. John Craig, 5th Cav.; J. A. Moss, 25th Inf.; E. E. Winslow, Engineer Corps, and G. H. Estes, 20th Inf., in dress uniform. Then, in costumes of pure white, came the maid of honor, Miss Ethel Allen, of St. Louis, heading the procession of bridesmaids, Miss Annie Prince, Miss Ella Moses, Miss Mattie Vidmer, a sister of the groom, and Miss Ethel Moses. They marched down the central aisle to the front of the church, the groom and his best man, Lieut. A. K. Cannon, 5th Inf., taking a position near the chancel rail. There the bridal procession was formed and proceeded to the chancel rail in this order: The ushers, the maid of honor and bridesmaids, the little page and flower girl, and the bride, leaning on the arm of her grandfather, Mr. W. B. Rowland, who gave her away. After the ceremony an elegant wedding supper was served, and the magnificent presents were displayed. At midnight Lieutenant Vidmer and his bride took the train for a bridal tour to New York, West Point and other places. The groom is the youngest son of the late John Vidmer and graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point with distinction in June last. The bride is the only daughter of the late Charles Richards and has long been a favorite in Mobile society.

Capt. B. D. Boswell, retired, is located at Drain, Ore.

The trial of Capt. W. P. Goodwin, 14th Inf., for drunkenness, etc., at Fort Spokane has, we understand, been concluded. Two of the witnesses were Lieut.-Col. H. A. Theaker, 14th Inf., and Maj. D. W. Burke, 23d Inf. Colonel Theaker, who was reviewing officer at the dress parade, testified that he observed Captain Goodwin closely, and did not believe he was under the influence of liquor or incapable of performing his duty. Major Burke, who then commanded a company in the dress parade, said he believed Captain Goodwin had been drinking, but thought he was capable of performing his duty perfectly. When asked by the court if he thought Captain Goodwin would have been capable of commanding his company in putting down a riot, he emphatically answered he was sure he was.

The marriage of Miss Mary Lee Duvall, daughter of Lieut. W. P. Duvall, 5th Art., of Fort Monroe, to Mr. Louis E. Marie, son of the late John B. Marie and nephew of Mr. Peter Marie, of New York, will be celebrated at noon on Tuesday, Sept. 18, in the Star of the S-a Chapel, at the fort. The bride will be attended by four bridesmaids, Miss Grubb, of Philadelphia, daughter of Gen. E. Burd Grubb; Miss Davidson, of Richmond, Va.; Miss Davis, daughter of Captain Davis, of Fort Monroe, and Miss Rundlett, of Washington. Mr. John Van Schaick Oddie, Jr., of New York, will be best man. The ushers will be Mr. Parker R. Freeman and Mr. Harry H. Smith, of Philadelphia, and Lieut. John P. Heins, 3d Art. Mr. Marie, a talented young architect in the Quaker City, gave his farewell bachelor dinner a few nights ago at his country home, "Brookwood," at Oganitz, a short distance out of Philadelphia. Before the meal was over Mr. Marie presented his best man and ushers with handsome scarf pins set with pearls. On the day following the bachelor dinner Mr. Marie gave a stag garden party and luncheon at "Brookwood," which were most enjoyable.

RECENT DEATHS.

Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von Helmholtz, the celebrated German physiologist and natural philosopher, the most distinguished man of his day in his special field of research, died at Berlin Sept. 8. He was born Aug. 31, 1821, and has been a distinguished man for half a century.

The remains of the late General George Stoneman, U. S. A., arrived at Jamestown, N. Y., Sept. 7 and were escorted by the Benton Guards to the local armory. On Sept. 9 the body was taken to Lakewood for burial. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. E. B. Burroughs. Three volleys were fired over the grave, and taps were sounded. Flags were at half-mast in Jamestown. The honorary pallbearers were Horace H. Gifford, Judge Daniel Shearman, W. W. Henderson, F. A. Fuller, Sr.; Josephus H. Clark, Lewis Hall, Sidney Jones, the Rev. L. W. Norton and Judge Orsell Cook.

Mrs. Henrietta S. Hein, mother of Capt. O. L. Hein, 1st Cav., and of Mrs. Webster, wife of Chief Engineer Harrie Webster, U. S. N., died Sept. 4, at her residence in Georgetown, D. C.

Admiral Sir Edward Inglefield, of the British service, died at London Sept. 5. He was Commander-in-Chief of the North American Station in 1878-79. He commanded three Arctic expeditions, and published several works on naval subjects, one being on his experiences in Arctic regions.

Gen. P. S. Levin, of Toledo, O., a veteran of the Civil War, died Sept. 9, in his 72d year.

Maj. Charles Miner Conyngham, one of the prominent and influential citizens of Pennsylvania, died at Wilkes-barre, Pa., Sept. 6, of exhaustion, following the removal of a bullet received in the Civil War. He was Captain of Company A, 143d Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, and was promoted to be Major for bravery.

Dr. Charles H. Williamson, formerly a Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N., and for many years in the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, died Sept. 10 at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Heinrich Karl Brugsch (Brugsch Pasha), the eminent philologist and Egyptologist, director of the famous Bou-lak Museum at Cairo, Egypt, died in Berlin Sept. 10. He was born in that city on Feb. 18, 1827.

Dr. Charles H. Williamson, a naval surgeon, died on Monday, Sept. 10, at St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn. He was born at Portsmouth, Va., in 1826, and educated in the University of Pennsylvania. He then entered the Navy as a surgeon and served until Virginia seceded, when he resigned and joined the fortunes of the Confederate States. After the war Dr. Williamson became a surgeon of the Pacific Mail & Steamship Company, and for the last 10 years he has lived on the Island of Naos in the Gulf of Panama.

Edward M. Willett died Sept. 7 at Flat Rock, N. C., in the 90th year of his age. He was the son of Col. Marinus Willett, who served under General James Abercrombie at the capture of Fort Ticonderoga in 1758 and who afterwards distinguished himself in the Revolutionary War at Fort Stanwix and in skirmishes about New York.

Many officers of the Revenue Cutter service will learn with deep regret of the death of Benjamin Lancashire, the skillful and veteran pilot of the revenue steamer Forward, stationed at Mobile. After a long illness, the sturdy old seaman succumbed to Bright's disease, his death occurring on Sept. 4, 1894. Having been for years located in the Gulf, and familiar with every harbor, reef and lagoon, coupled with a knowledge of the peculiar workings of the tide, the result of long and close observation in connection with the fishing industry, Mr. Lancashire, as a pilot stood unrivalled, his skill and experience being frequently called into requisition by legal as well as professional acquaintances. On the breaking out of the Civil War, the sentiments and Northern training of the man prompted him at once to abandon a lucrative business and to tender his services to Admiral Farragut, at a time when pilots were sorely needed. With the rank of Acting Master, Mr. Lancashire served with the fleet in all of its operations, and assisted in piloting the Union fleet to victory on that celebrated "August morning" in Mobile Bay. Through the appointment of Admiral Farragut he took charge of the piloting of all men-of-war between New Orleans, Pensacola, Key West and other Gulf ports. When the customs service was re-established at Mobile, having been honorably discharged from the Navy, he entered the cutter service as a pilot. Esteemed as a man, admired as an unfinishing and brave defender of his country, a thorough seaman, a true and tender husband, an indulgent and loving father, an unswerving friend and estimable citizen, Mr. Lancashire's memory will long be cherished by those who were associated with him, both afloat and ashore.

THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President and Commander-in-Chief
DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War; J. B. DOR, Asst. Sec'y

Circular 10, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Sept. 4.
The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

I. Settlement of Soldier's Clothing Accounts.—(a) The clothing account of a soldier who deserts should be settled in full to the date of desertion, the same as though he were finally leaving the service.

(b) Should he surrender or be apprehended, a new clothing account should be opened with him, having no reference to or connection with his account at date of desertion, which is separate and distinct, as much so as though it were of a different individual.

(c) The amount of clothing due the United States, or due the soldier, at date of desertion, should be ascertained by crediting the soldier with clothing allowance from date of last clothing settlement to the date of desertion (excluding the day of desertion) and debiting him with the money value of all clothing drawn by him; the difference between the two amounts will be the amount due the United States or due the soldier, as the case may be.

(d) The date of last payment prior to desertion should be stated on the next roll after date of desertion; also all dues to the United States for ordnance, camp and garrison supplies, clothing overdrawn, etc., and any credit due the soldier on account of clothing not drawn, detained pay or deposits; but the officer should not attempt to strike a balance between the undrawn pay of the soldier and his indebtedness to the United States; that being the province of the paymaster, should the soldier be returned to the service, or of the accounting officers of the Treasury, should he not return.

(e) Should the soldier be returned to the service, the same data that appear on the roll after desertion should appear on the first roll after his return, and upon all subsequent rolls until a settlement of his accounts shall have been made by a paymaster; but if no settlement should be made by a paymaster, owing to the soldier's dishonorable discharge, a separate statement of the new account opened with the soldier at date of apprehension or surrender should also be given in addition, and with no reference to the statement made at date of desertion.

(f) Clothing allowance accruing to a soldier after return to the service from desertion should not, in any case, be used to reduce the amount of the soldier's indebtedness at date of desertion; the full amount of the soldier's indebtedness must be charged on the roll, to be deducted by the paymaster when he settles the soldier's account.

(g) On no account should an officer, upon any roll, assume to settle the account of a soldier by striking a balance between his undrawn pay and his indebtedness to the United States. A paymaster, only, is authorized to settle the accounts of soldiers, and then only when he can collect all dues to the United States and pay a balance to the soldier.

(h) Should a soldier be discharged under circumstances forfeiting all pay and allowances, his account at date of discharge should be stated on the next roll after discharge, as provided in case of desertion. (Para. c and d hereof.)

(i) The following example is given: Private John Smith, who deserted June 27, 1893, and whose clothing allowance from date of last clothing settlement to date of desertion amounted to \$25.40, had drawn clothing in kind to the value of \$42.10 during the same period. He was last paid to April 30, 1893. The remarks on the roll should be: "Last paid to April 30, 1893. Due United States for clothing overdrawn at date of desertion \$16.70. No other stoppages due United States at date of desertion."—(Ruling Second Auditor Treas. Dept., July 18, 1894—1338 A. G. O., 1894.)

II. Enlistments.—In view of the small number of vacancies in the Army and consequent restrictions upon recruiting, no person under the age of 21 years will be enlisted until further orders, boys as musicians or to learn music excepted.—(A. R. 910, G. O. 22, A. G. O., 1892.)—(Decision Sec. War, Aug. 23, 1894—1428 A. G. O.)

By command of Major-General Schofield:
THOMAS M. VINCENT, Acting Adj. Gen.

G. O. 42, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Sept. 5.

I. By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, paragraph 1519 of the Regulations (General Order, No. 25, Adjutant-General's Office, 1894), is amended to read as follows:

1519. An enlisted man, discharged for minority concealed at enlistment, or for other cause involving fraud on his part in the enlistment, is not entitled to pay and allowances, including those for travel, and shall not receive final statements unless deposits or detained pay are due him, in which case final statements, containing only a list of his deposits, or the amount of pay so detained, will be furnished.

II. Pub. Act of Congress approved Aug. 13, 1894, for the protection of persons furnishing materials and labor for the construction of public works.

By command of Major-General Schofield:
THOMAS M. VINCENT, Acting Adjutant-General.

G. O. 41, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Sept. 1.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

War Department, Washington, Aug. 20, 1894.

The appropriation "for contingent expenses at the headquarters of the several military departments, including the staff corps serving thereat," contained in the act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the present fiscal year is allotted as follows:

To the Department of the East	\$390
To the Department of the Missouri	330
To the Department of California	300
To the Department of Dakota	315
To the Department of the Platte	315
To the Department of the Colorado	315
To the Department of Texas	300
To the Department of the Columbia	300

\$2,505

The law provides that this appropriation is "to be expended in the discretion of the several military department commanders." In view of the opinion of the Attorney-General, dated July 16, 1886, as to the authority competent to give orders under section 3883, R. S., for purchases payable from the contingent fund (18 Opin., 424), department commanders are advised that the authority conferred upon them to expend this appropriation cannot be "delegated or transferred to any one else," each department commander "should not only give the order himself for the purchase, but should approve the vouchers therefor also."

JOSEPH B. DOE, Acting Secretary of War.

By command of Major-General Schofield:
THOMAS M. VINCENT, Acting Adjutant-General.

G. O. 37, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Aug. 27, publishes the act approved July 26, 1894, making appropriations for the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.

G. O. 36, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Aug. 25, publishes the act approved July 31, 1894, making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes.

Circular, War Department, A. G. O., Sept. 8, publishes letter from the Treasury Department dated Sept. 4, 1894, stating that instructions have been given for the discontinuance as a depositary of public moneys of the Omaha National Bank, of Omaha, Neb., and for the transfer of the balances therewith to the official credit of officers of the War Department to like credit with the United States and the Merchant National Banks, of Omaha; those to the credit of officers of the Quartermaster's Department with the former, and those to the credit of all other officers with the latter-named bank.

G. O. 35, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Aug. 25, publishes the order of the Postmaster-General, of July 6, 1894, fixing the rates of charges for telegraphic communications for the current fiscal year.

By command of Major-General Schofield:
THOMAS M. VINCENT, Acting Adjutant-General.

G. O. 18, Hdqrs. Dept. of Cal., Sept. 4, 1894.
The troops of the Department having completed the particular duties required of them in the execution of the recent orders of the President for prevention of obstruction of the United States mails and of unlawful interference with interstate commerce, the Commanding General of the Department deems it fitting that recognition be given, in orders, of the services rendered by the several commands, and particularly of their very commendable conduct under unusual and in some respects trying circumstances.

When the 1st Infantry received orders on July 2, last, to proceed to Los Angeles, transportation of the United States mails by the railroads centering at that place had ceased, and the mandates of the United States Courts directing those engaged in causing the interruptions to desist from interference had been disregarded. The promptness with which the troops—Cos. B, C, D, F, G and H—under command of Col. William K. Shafter, moved, and the firmness and good judgment shown in carrying out instructions at Los Angeles and along the different lines of railway in Southern California, and the general conduct of the troops, were in a high degree praiseworthy. Order was speedily restored and resumption of the operation of the railroads was quickly effected throughout that region, under protection of the troops. Prior to the arrival at Sacramento on July 11, last, of the force under command of Col. William M. Graham, 5th Art., consisting of Batteries A, E, H, K and L, 5th Art.—Lieut. Col. Francis L. Guenther commanding battalion—Co. E, 1st Inf., the squadron of the 4th Cavalry (Troops I and K), under the immediate command of Lieut. Col. Samuel B. M. Young, and a battalion—consisting of three companies—of the Marine Corps of the Navy, under command of Maj. Percival C. Pope, Marine Corps, entire cessation in the operation of the Central Pacific and other railroads meeting at that point had taken place, and a state of insurrection virtually obtained there and at other places on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad. The conditions called for determination, calmness and good judgment on the part of those charged with the responsibility of compelling observance of the laws. The conduct of the commanding and other officers concerned in the performance of such duty fully met the considerations, and that of the troops was correspondingly meritorious. Firm and judicious action quickly terminated the state of lawlessness, and the result sought—transmission of the mails and resumption of interstate traffic by the railroad—followed as a matter of course.

Relative to the manner in which this duty was performed by the troops, it is observed from the reports received that detachments of soldiers were frequently on duty for several days at a time, not under the immediate observation of officers and not in all cases under command of non-commissioned officers, and that their conduct was invariably faithful and discreet. Like remark also applies to the soldiers of Colonel Shafter's command.

It is with satisfaction that the Department Commander alludes to the services rendered by the Naval forces in conjunction with the troops. The battalion of United States Marines from the Mare Island Navy Yard under immediate command of Major Pope, rendered essential service as part of the command of Colonel Graham at Sacramento and on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad. Its performance of duty was very efficient and its conduct excellent.

Important service was also rendered by the force of sailors and marines under command of Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Reeder, detached for service with the Army from the United States steamers Charleston, Monterey and Thetis, and the ship Independence. This force was organized as a Naval "brigade" for shore duty and performed valuable services at Oakland; it also constituted a reserve force upon for effective service elsewhere in any emergency that might arise.

Commendation is also due to Col. John S. Poland, 17th Inf., and the officers and men of his command, who, acting under instructions from Brigadier-General Brooke, pursuant to orders from the War Department, opened the Central Pacific Railroad from the Eastward extending within the limits of this Department to include Reno, in the State of Nevada. By energetic and judicious action Colonel Poland and his command speedily repressed disorders at all points within the limits of his control.

Unfortunately, together with causes for congratulation on the services rendered by the troops, one sad incident calls for remark: the killing of Privates James Byrne, Peter Clark, Geo. W. Lubberuen and Wesley C. Dougan, Battery L, 5th Art., on July 11, by the dereliction of a train they were guarding. These soldiers were murdered whilst performing duty in upholding the laws. It is hoped those guilty of their death may be brought to judgment.

By command of Brigadier-General Ruger:
O. D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Inspector-General's Department.

Col. Edward M. Heyl, I. G., at Fort Sheridan, Ill., was ordered Sept. 1 to return to his regular station in Chicago (S. O. 96, Sept. 4, D. M.).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. J. Estcourt Sawyer, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty as A. C. of S., at Presidio, Cal. (S. O. 100, Sept. 4, D. C.).

Paragraph 8, S. O. No. 201, relating to Capt. John B. Bellinger, A. Q. M., is revoked. Capt. John B. Bellinger, A. Q. M., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., and report to Superintendent of Military Academy, for assignment to duty at that station, relieving Capt. William H. Miller, A. Q. M. Captain Miller will report to C. O., Jefferson Bks., Mo., for assignment to duty as post quartermaster, and to take charge of the construction of buildings at that point, relieving Capt. Charles H. Ingalls, A. Q. M. (S. O., Sept. 7, H. Q. A.).

Medical Department.

Col. Chas. C. Byrne, Asst. Surg.-Gen., Medical Director, Department of Dakota, will proceed to the following-named posts in connection with the administration of the Medical Department thereat: Forts Yates, Keogh, Custer, Missoula, Assiniboine, and Buford. On the completion of this duty, Colonel Byrne will return to his proper station (S. O., Sept. 8, H. Q. A.).

Maj. Henry McElderry is hereby relieved from duty as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits at Hdqrs. Dept. of Platte (S. O. 88, Sept. 4, D. P.).

Hosp. Stwd. Frank Klar, at Alcatraz Island, will be sent to the Presidio, Cal., for temporary duty at that post (S. O. 109, Sept. 4, D. C.).

The following officers are detailed as delegates at the twenty-second meeting of the American Public Health Association, to be held at Montreal, Can., Sept. 25 to 28: Maj. Charles Smart, and Capt. Harry O. Perley (S. O., Sept. 11, H. Q. A.).

Leave for twenty days, to take effect upon the arrival at Fort Schuyler of a medical officer, to relieve him, is granted Capt. W. W. Gray, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 200, Sept. 13, D. E.).

Pay Department.

Maj. J. W. Wham, Paymaster, will proceed to Portland, Ore., and return, for the purpose of depositing public funds (S. O. 140, Sept. 3, D. C.).

Leave granted Maj. William Arthur, Paymaster, Aug. 30, Dept. of Dak., is extended two months (S. O., Sept. 8, H. Q. A.).

So much of par. 1, S. O. 135, c. s., Dept. Columbia, as assigns Maj. J. W. Wham, Paymaster, to the payments at the post of Vancouver Bks., Forts Canby and Townsend, Wash., is revoked (S. O. 142, Sept. 5, D. C.).

Maj. F. M. Cox, Paymaster, will make the payments due Aug. 31, at the post of Vancouver, Forts Canby and Townsend, Wash. (S. O. 142, Sept. 5, D. C.).

Maj. J. W. Wham, will proceed to Portland, Ore., and return, on public business, for the purpose of procuring funds from the depository for payment of officers, clerks, and messengers at headquarters Department of Columbia (S. O. 137, Aug. 30, D. C.).

Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

Leave for fourteen days, with permission to leave the

United States, is granted 1st Lieut. William S. Peirce, Ord. Dept. (S. O., Sept. 10, H. Q. A.).

Ord. Sergt. Joseph Boan, Fort Delaware, will report to the C. O., Fort McHenry, Md., Oct. 28, 1894, for discharge and re-enlistment (S. O. 108, Sept. 11, D. E.).

Signal Corps.

Capt. Wm. A. Glassford, Signal Corps, will proceed from Denver to Mount Uncampahgre, Colo., and, after carrying out special instructions in connection with long-range heliographing, will return (S. O. 49, Aug. 28, D. C.).

The following Sergeants of the Signal Corps will proceed from Denver to the points designated, and, after carrying out the special instructions, as to heliographing between these points, will return: Sergt. Jas. B. McLaughlin, Mount Uncampahgre, Colo.; First-class Sergt. John McGlone and Sergt. William Bessele to Mount Uncampahgre, Colo., via Pike's Peak, Colo.; Sergt. Edward M. Griffin to Mount Ellen, Utah, via Price, Utah; Sergt. James R. Steele to Blake, Utah (S. O. 49, Aug. 28, D. C.).

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Nov. 3, is granted 1st Lieut. Jos. E. Maxfield, Signal Corps (S. O., Sept. 11, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Samuel Reber, Sig. Corps, upon the completion of duty at Baltimore, Md., will report at Fort Riley, Kan., for duty with the signal detachment at that post (S. O., Sept. 11, H. Q. A.).

Chaplains.

Extension of leave, on account of sickness, granted Post Chaplain Henry H. Hall, July 14, is still further extended one month, on account of sickness (S. O., Sept. 10, H. Q. A.).

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st Cavalry.—Col. Abram K. Arnold.

1st Lieut. F. S. Foltz, 1st Cav., will proceed from Fort Grant, Ariz., to San Carlos, Ariz., for temporary duty with Troop C, 1st Cav. (S. O. 50, Aug. 30, D. Col.).

On Sept. 1, Private Henry Fehlmann, Troop C, 1st Cav., was appointed Corporal.

1st Lieut. Wm. S. Scott, 1st Cav., will be relieved from duty at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and will proceed to join his regiment (S. O., Sept. 11, H. Q. A.).

2d Cavalry.—Col. George G. Hunt.

Par. 2, S. O. 47, c. s. D. Col., is amended to read 2d Lieut. C. C. Smith, instead of 2d Lieut. M. C. Smith, 2d Cav. (S. O. 49, Aug. 28, D. Col.).

3d Cavalry.—Col. Anson Mills.

2d Lieut. Harry H. Pattison, 3d Cav., was ordered to proceed on Aug. 18, from Pawhuska, O. T., to his proper station, Fort Reno, O. T. (S. O. 95, Sept. 1, D. M.).

1st Lieut. Thomas B. Dugan, 3d Cav., now at Fort Reno, O. T., having been relieved from duty as Adj. of the regt., will proceed and join his troop, I, at Fort Sill, O. T. (S. O. 96, Sept. 4, D. M.).

1st Lieut. Thomas B. Dugan, 3d Cav., is relieved from duty as Dept. R. O. at Fort Reno, O. T., and will transfer all property and papers pertaining to the recruiting service at that post to 1st Lieut. Parker W. West, Adj. 3d Cav., who is appointed in his stead (S. O. 96, Sept. 4, D. M.).

Maj. Alex. S. B. Keyes, 3d Cav., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Tex., and will join his regiment by Oct. 31 (S. O., Sept. 11, H. Q. A.).

4th Cavalry.—Col. Charles E. Compton.

1st Lieut. Robert G. Paxton is transferred from 4th Cav. to 10th Cav. Troop K. (S. O., Sept. 10, H. Q. A.).

Capt. James Lockett, 4th Cav., is detailed to examine cavalry horses to be delivered under contract of Robert A. Dean, at Presidio, Cal., vice Capt. David H. Kinzie, 5th Art., who is hereby relieved from that duty (S. O. 107, Sept. 1, D. Cal.).

Sergt. Albert J. Mason, Troop D, 4th Cav., is detailed for recruiting service, and will be sent at once to Seattle, Wash., reporting upon arrival there to Capt. Frank Taylor, 14th Inf., recruiting officer (S. O. 141, Sept. 14, D. C.).

Additional 2d Lieut. Hamilton S. Hawkins, 4th Cav., is assigned to vacancy of 2d Lieut., 10th Cav., Troop F, Aug. 30, to rank from June 12, vice Paxton, promoted (S. O., Sept. 10, H. Q. A.).

5th Cavalry.—Col. James F. Wade.

So much of par. 2, S. O. 94, c. s. D. Mo., as directs Capt. Eben Swift, 5th Cav., to report at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the purpose of participating in the distinguished marksmen's competition, is revoked (S. O. 96, Sept. 4, D. M.).

6th Cavalry.—Col. David S. Gordon.

The C. O., Fort Sheridan, Ill., will send Sergt. E. O. Perkins, Troop E, 6th Cav., distinguished marksman; Private John F. Gilmartin, Troop I, 6th Cav., and the competitors of the 6th Cav. Squadron, now at that post, to the Bellevue Rifle Range, Neb., with instructions to report to the C. O., Sept. 11, in connection with the cavalry competitions to be held there (S. O. 95, Sept. 1, D. Mo.).

2d Lieuts. Francis H. Beach and Benjamin B. Hyer, 6th Cav., now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will proceed to the Bellevue Rifle Range, Neb., and report to C. O., Sept. 11, in connection with the cavalry competitions to be held there (S. O. 95, Sept. 1, D. Mo.).

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Wm. M. Wallace, 6th Cav., recruiting officer (S. O., Sept. 11, H. Q. A.).

7th Cavalry.—Col. James W. Forsyth.

Sergt. Walter Keeton, at Jefferson Bks., Mo., is transferred as Sergeant to Troop I, 7th Cav., and will be sent to station of that troop (Fort Riley, Kan.) (S. O., Sept. 11, H. Q. A.).

8th Cavalry.—Col. Caleb H. Carlton.

2d Lieut. Alfred C. Merillat, 8th Cav., will proceed to Marshall Hall, Md., and attend the encampment of 1st Sep. Co., N. G. D. C., from Sept. 8 to 17, inclusive (S. O., Sept. 7, H. Q. A.).

Leave for two months, to take effect about Oct. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Claude B. Sweezey, 8th Cav. (S. O., Sept. 11, H. Q. A.).

9th Cavalry.—Col. James Biddle.

2d Lieut. Julian R. Lindsey, 9th Cav., is relieved from duty as J. A. of G. C. M. convened by par. 1, S. O. 73, c. s. D. P., and 2d Lieut. David P. Ordway, 8th Inf., is detailed as J. A. of said court (S. O. 88, Sept. 4, D. P.).

Leave for one month, to take effect on being relieved from duty on the recruiting service, is granted Capt. Jeremiah A. Olmsted, 9th Cav., recruiting officer (S. O., Sept. 11, H. Q. A.).

Maj. Adna R. Chaffee, 9th Cav., A. I. G., will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., and return, for the purpose of inspecting public property reported as unserviceable (S. O., Sept. 1, H. Q. A.).

10th Cavalry.—Col. John K. Mizner.

1st Lieut. James E. Nolan is transferred from 10th Cav. to 4th Cav. Troop I (S. O., Sept. 10, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Robert G. Paxton (recently promoted from 2d Lieut., 10th Cav.) is assigned to the 4th Cav., Troop I, to date from Aug. 30, vice Stewart, appointed Adj. (S. O., Sept. 10, H. Q. A.).

1st Artillery.—Col. Loomis L. Langdon.

Col. L. L. Langdon, 1st Art., will proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y., and report in person to the Department Commander for consultation on public business pertaining to his regiment (S. O. 190, Sept. 12, D. E.).

1st Lieut. H. L. Hawthorne, 1st Art., and detachment will receive the carriages of the two 8-inch rifles on the emplacements arranged for them and remount the guns (Orders 109, Sept. 8, Fort Hamilton).

Corpl. Ernest Dieckhoff, Bat. L, 1st Art., is detailed on special duty as telegraph operator, relieving Corpl. Geo. Deise, Bat. D (Orders 82, Sept. 6, Fort Wadsworth).

Leave granted 2d Lieut. Sawyer Blanchard, 1st Art., Aug. 29, is extended fourteen days (S. O., Sept. 11, H. Q. A.).

Lieut. Col. Abram C. Wildrick, 1st Art., is relieved from duty at Fort Wadsworth, and assigned to temporary duty at Fort Hamilton (S. O. 199, Sept. 12, D. E.).

2d Lieut. S. C. Hazzard, 1st Art., is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Columbus, to take effect upon the return of 1st Lieut. G. W. Van Deusen, from leave, and will then proceed to Fort Hamilton and report for duty with his proper battery (S. O. 200, Sept. 13, D. E.).

2d Artillery.—Col. Richard Lodor.

The C. O., Fort Monroe, Va., will grant 1st Sergt. Patrick Kelly, Bat. I, 2d Art., a furlough, to terminate Oct. 11, 1894, on which date he will be given a discharge from the service, provided he make application therefor (S. O. 190, Sept. 8, D. E.).

2d Lieut. Arthur W. Chase, 2d Art., having reported at the Artillery School, is attached for instruction to Bat. I, 2d Art. (G. O. 40, Sept. 7, Art. Sch.).

Bat. K, 2d Art., will proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., on or about Sept. 22, 1894, for its annual artillery target practice (S. O. 198, Sept. 11, D. E.).

The leave for seven days taken by Col. Richard Lodor, is extended seven days (S. O. 200, Sept. 13, D. E.).

3d Artillery.—Col. La Rhett L. Livingston.

Capt. J. B. Burbank, 3d Art., will proceed to Gillat Ranch, near Boerac, Tex., to inspect its adaptability as a target range for the use of Light Battery F, 3d Art. (S. O. 89, Sept. 6, D. T.).

Leave granted Maj. Jos. G. Ramsay, 3d Art., Aug. 20, is extended one month (S. O., Sept. 7, H. Q. A.).

Private Frank A. Haynes, Light Battery F, 3d Art., who died Sept. 3 at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., was buried Sept. 4 with military honors. The funeral cortege was under the immediate supervision of Major Burbank, commander of the Light Battery.

4th Artillery.—Col. Henry W. Closson.

Sergt. C. C. Sweeney, Bat. I, 4th Art., is detailed temporarily as steward of the post exchange (Orders 121, Washington Bks., Sept. 8).

5th Artillery.—Col. William M. Graham.

2d Lieut. Geo. G. Gately, 5th Art., is relieved from temporary duty at Alcatraz Island, and will return to Presidio, Cal., for duty with Light Battery D, 5th Art. (S. O. 108, Sept. 3, D. C.).

1st Infantry.—Col. Wm. R. Shafter.

Capt. Wm. N. Tisdall, 1st Inf., is relieved from duty as Acting Commissary of Subsistence at Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 109, Sept. 4, D. C.).

2d Infantry.—Col. John C. Bates.

Leave, for seven days, granted 1st Lieut. Wm. M. Wright, Adjutant, 2d Inf., Aug. 31, is extended ten days (S. O. 87, Sept. 1, D. P.).

The leave, for seven days, granted Capt. John Kinzie, 2d Inf., Sept. 2, is extended fifteen days (S. O. 90, Sept. 6, D. P.).

4th Infantry.—Col. Robt. H. Hall.

Capt. Henry E. Robinson, 4th Inf., Dept. C. O. O., at Vancouver Bks., will turn over to the Q. M. D. for shipment to Benicia Arsenal all ordnance and ordnance stores for which he is responsible, invoicing them to C. O. thereof. Upon the final adjournment of the G. C. M., of which he is a member, Captain Robinson will join his regiment at Fort Sherman, Idaho (S. O. 138, Aug. 31, D. Col.).

Lieut. Col. H. C. Cook, 4th Inf., is assigned to station at Fort Sherman, Idaho (S. O. 142, Sept. 5, D. Col.).

Capt. G. L. Luhn, 4th Inf., was ordered on Aug. 29 to proceed to Spokane, Wash., for the purpose of serving subpoenas upon civilian witnesses required before a G. C. M. (S. O. 137, Aug. 30, D. Col.).

5th Infantry.—Col. Nathan W. Osborne.

Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., Insp. of S. A. P., was ordered to proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and return on Sept. 3, for the purpose of making an examination of the target rang at that post (S. O. 96, Sept. 4, D. Mo.).

6th Infantry.—Col. Melville A. Cochran.

2d Lieut. Frank D. Webster, 6th Inf., is detailed counsel for Sergt. David Sheehan and Corpl. Michael A. Quigley, Co. A, 6th Inf., before the G. C. M. at Fort Columbus (S. O. 198, Sept. 11, D. B.).

During the absence on furlough of Sergt.-Maj. Devereux, Sergt. John Arnold, Co. D, 6th Inf., will act as Sergeant-Major (Orders 83, 6th Inf., Fort Thomas, Sept. 8).

7th Infantry.—Col. Henry C. Merriam.

Leave for ten days, to take effect upon the relief of his company from duty at Camp Abraham Lincoln, Evanston, Ill., is granted 2d Lieut. Frederic H. Sargent, 7th Inf. (S. O. 95, Sept. 1, D. Mo.).

8th Infantry.—Col. James J. Van Horn.

1st Lieut. John Stafford, 8th Inf., on leave in New York city, will report at once to the Supt. of E. S. to conduct recruits to Depts. of Dak. and Colo. Upon the completion of this duty he will join his company (S. O., Sept. 10, H. Q. A.).

9th Infantry.—Col. Charles G. Bartlett.

The following transfers in the 9th Infantry are ordered: 2d Lieut. Edmund Wittenmyer from Co. E to Co. K; 2d Lieut. Hugh D. Wise, from Co. K to E (S. O., Sept. 10, H. Q. A.).

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Edgar B. Robertson, 9th Inf., is extended eight days (S. O. 199, Sept. 12, D. E.).

Cos. C, D, F and H, 9th Inf., will proceed Sept. 10 to Catfish Point, N. Y., for target practice (Orders 92, Madison Bks., Sept. 8).

10th Infantry.—Col. Edward P. Pearson.

1st Lieut. Chas. J. T. Clarke, 10th Inf., is detailed as member of G. C. M. convened at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., by par. 7, S. O. 137, June 12, H. Q. A. (S. O., Sept. 8, H. Q. A.).

12th Infantry.—Col. Edwin F. Townsend.

1st Lieut. Chas. W. Abbot, Jr., 12th Inf., is relieved from duty as a member of G. C. M. convened at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., by par. 7, S. O. 137, June 12, H. Q. A. (S. O., Sept. 8, H. Q. A.).

Private H. S. Knapp, Co. A, 12th Inf., was appointed Corporal on Sept. 6.

The following transfers in the 12th Infantry are ordered: 1st Lieut. Wallis O. Clark, from Co. K to D; 1st Lieut. David J. Baker, Jr., from Co. D to K (S. O., Sept. 11, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month, to take effect upon his relief from recruiting duty, is granted 1st Lieut. Wallis O. Clark, 12th Inf. (S. O., Sept. 11, H. Q. A.).

14th Infantry.—Col. Thomas M. Anderson.

Leave for five days is granted 2d Lieut. Wm. K. Jones, 14th Inf. (S. O., Sept. 7, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. A. I. Lasseigne, and 2d Lieut. J. R. Lindsay, 14th Inf., are selected to compete for places on the Department of California and Department of Columbia rifle team of 1894 (S. O. 143, Sept. 6, D. C.).

15th Infantry.—Col. Robert E. A. Crofton.

Leave for one month, to take effect after the return of his company to its proper station, is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel S. Pague, 15th Inf. (S. O. 95, Sept. 1, D. M.)

So much of Par. 1, S. O. 94, c. 8, D. M., as requires 1st Lieut. Samuel S. Pague, 15th Inf., and 2d Lieut. John H. Parker, 15th Inf., to report to the O. O., Fort Sheridan, Ill., as competitors during the coming Dept. rifle competition, is revoked (S. O. 96, Sept. 4, D. M.)

17th Infantry.—Col. John S. Poland.

Col. Jas. H. Bradford, 17th Inf., is assigned to station at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 88, Sept. 4, D. P.)

18th Infantry.—Col. Henry M. Lazelle.

1st Lieut. John C. Gregg, 18th Inf., is relieved from further duty with the 18th Inf., and upon the completion of duty assigned at Fort Bayard, N. M., will proceed to join his company (S. O., Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

19th Infantry.—Col. Simon Snyder.

The journeys performed by Lieut. Col. Charles A. Wikoff, 19th Inf., from Fort Brady, Mich., to Camp Baldwin, near Rexford, Mich., and return, on Aug. 25 and 27, for the purpose of supervising the company skirmish and company volley firing, as required by par. 342 and 350, S. A. F. R., are made of record (S. O. 95, Sept. 1, D. M.)

Leave for one year, to take effect on or about Oct. 15 with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Jacob H. Smith, 19th Inf. (S. O., Sept. 8, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect upon his return from Fort Wayne, Mich., after the completion of the target practice by Cos. E and G, 19th Inf., is granted 2d Lieut. Truman O. Murphy, 19th Inf. (S. O. 95, Sept. 4, D. M.)

20th Infantry.—Col. William H. Penrose.

Extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Frederick R. Day, 20th Inf., Aug. 15, is further extended 20 days (S. O. Sept. 10, H. Q. A.)

Leave granted Capt. Charles J. Crane, 20th Inf., extended twenty days (S. O., Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

Colonel Penrose, in a recent regimental order expresses his high appreciation of the conduct of the officers and men of his regiment during the time when they were performing duty in opening the Northern Pacific Railroad and protecting its property, and of the generally soldierly behavior of the men. "The 20th Infantry," says he, "has shown itself in this, as in the past, patriotic, reliable and trustworthy." He also calls particular attention to the marked coolness, bravery and devotion to duty of Corp. John W. Hartsman, Artificer Edward C. Holmes and Musician Geo. H. Rice, who at the imminent risk of their lives, had to save the destruction of a large amount of property at the west end of the Mullen tunnel, entered a burning building containing a large amount of giant powder and removed it to a place of safety. Such acts of disinterested bravery can only receive the highest meed of commendation—an honor to themselves and the regiment to which they belong, and to be emulated by their comrades.

21st Infantry.—Col. Horace Jewett.

On Sept. 8 Lance Corporal Alexander T. Owenshine, Co. C, 21st Inf., was appointed Corporal, vice Jorgensen, discharged.

Leave for one month in granted 2d Lieut. Frank H. Lawton, 21st Inf. (S. O. 195, Sept. 7, D. East)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Oct. 15, is granted 2d Lieut. John J. O'Connell, 21st Inf. (S. O. Sept. 10, H. Q. A.)

The troops of Fort Porter will parade Sept. 7 as escort at the funeral of the late Brevet Major-General George Stoneman, the first Colonel of the 21st Inf., whose distinguished career was closed in death Sept. 5, 1894.

On Sept. 11 Lance Corporal John Quinlin, Co. D, 21st Inf., was appointed Corporal vice Harkins discharged.

22d Infantry.—Col. Peter T. Swaine.

Corpl. Robert Hamilton was promoted Sergeant Co. F, 22d Infantry, and Lance Corpl. Jos. W. Spencer appointed Corporal, on Sept. 3.

Lance Corpl. Edward Blumenschein was appointed, on Sept. 3, Corporal Co. E, 22d Inf.

On Sept. 1, Private Lawrence Graebing, Co. B, 22d Inf., was appointed Corporal.

24th Infantry.—Col. Zenas R. Bliss.

Leave on surgeon's cert., granted Capt. Chas. J. Crane, 24th Inf., Aug. 6, is extended twenty days on account of sickness (S. O., Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon the completion of the Department rifle competition, is granted 2d Lieut. Jos. D. Leicht, 24th Inf. (Fort Huachuca, Ariz.), with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 99, Aug. 30, D. C.)

H. Q. A., A. G. O., Sept. 10.

Appointments, promotions, retirements, transfers, casualties, &c., recorded in the Adjutant General's Office, during the week ending Sept. 8.

PROMOTIONS.

Ordnance Department.

Capt. John Pitman, to be Major, Sept. 2, vice Bryant, retired from active service.

PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS.

Cavalry Arm.

2d Lieut. Robt. G. Paxton, 10th Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 30, vice Stewart, 4th Cav., appointed Regimental Adjutant to the 4th Cavalry.

Additional 2d Lieut. Hamilton S. Hawkins, 4th Cav., to the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 10th Cavalry, Aug. 30, with rank from June 12, vice Paxton, promoted to the 4th Cavalry.

RETIREMENTS.

On his own application, after 30 years' service, section 1243, Revised Statutes.

Maj. Cullen Bryant, Ord. Dept., Sept. 2.

Under an act of Congress approved Aug. 8, 1894.

Capt. Chas. B. Silvers, Infantry, Sept. 4, as of original date of his retirement, Dec. 30, 1894.

CASUALTIES.

Col. George Stoneman (retired), died Sept. 5, at Buffalo, N. Y.

Private William Smith, late 6th Infantry (retired), died Aug. 10, at Fort Columbus, N. Y.

Corpl. Francis Bowers (retired), died Aug. 20, at Santa Fe, N. Mex.

THOMAS M. VINCENT, Acting Adj.-Gen.

Retirement of Enlisted Men.

The following named enlisted men are, upon their own application, placed upon the retired list:

Sorpl. Frederick Adams, Co. E, Battalion of Engrs., Willets Point, N. Y.

Serjt. Greenburg L. Bowers, Co. C, 11th Inf., Whipple Bks., Ariz.

Private Patrick Golden, Bat. D, 1st Art., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

Ord. Serjt. John Mitchell, Fort Sherman, Idaho.

Private Patrick O'Loughlin, Q. M. Dept., West Point, N. Y. (S. O., Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

Courts Martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Sept. 7. Detail—Capt. Wm. M. Van Horne, Lyster M. O'Brien, Chas. H. Greene, Thomas Sharp, Wm. P. Rogers, Jas. M. Burns, Geo. H. Roach and Chas. St. J. Chubb, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Jas. T. Kerr, Adj., and Arthur Johnson, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Geo. D. De Shon, A. S.; 2d Lieut. Thomas S. Smith, and Verling K. Hart,

17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward I. Grumley, 17th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 88, Sept. 4, D. P.)

At Fort Logan, Colo., Sept. 7. Detail: Maj. Charles C. Hood, 7th Inf.; Capt. Constant Williams, Charles A. Coolidge, Allen H. Jackson and Frederick M. H. Kendrick, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Alfred B. Johnson, Daniel L. Howell and James A. Goodwin, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William S. Graves, Robert Alexander, George H. Jamerson and John B. Bennett, 7th Inf. (S. O. 51, Sept. 1, D. Col.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut.-Col. Royal T. Frank, 2d Art.; Maj. Geo. B. Davis, J. A., and Capt. John W. Pullman, A. Q. M., is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 17, for the purpose of preparing for the action of the Secretary of War a draft of the "rules and regulations to be prescribed" as authorized by the final proviso of the act entitled "Sewerage system at Fort Monroe, Va.," contained in the act of Congress approved Aug. 1, 1894, entitled "An act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, etc." (S. O., Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The troops now in camp at Evanston, Ill., will break camp on Sept. 3, those mentioned in par. 3, S. O. 93, c. 8, Dept. of Mo., proceeding to their proper stations as therein indicated; the other troops, consisting of headquarters, field, staff and band, and Cos. B, C, D, E, F and H, 15th Inf.; Troops B and K, 7th Cav.; Light Battery E, 1st Art., and Maj. Alfred C. Girard, Signal Corps, and the detachment of the Hospital Corps. The 3d Cavalry squadron from Fort Riley, composed of Troops C, E, F and G; the 6th Cavalry squadron, from Fort Niobrara, composed of Troops A, E, G and H; and Capt. Benjamin Munday, A. S., and detachment of the Hospital Corps, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., by marching. The four Hotchkiss revolving cannon and caissons, now in the hands of Light Battery F, 4th Art., will be turned over to an officer to be designated by Col. R. E. A. Crofton, 15th Inf., and will be taken to Fort Sheridan (S. O. 95, Sept. 1, D. M.)

TORPEDO INSTRUCTION.

The following officers, now undergoing instruction in torpedo service at Willets Point, N. Y., are relieved from duty Oct. 1: 2d Lieut. James Hamilton, 3d Art., Jos. C. Fox, 13th Inf., Isaac C. Jenks, 24th Inf., John E. Woodward, 16th Inf., and James Ronayne, 19th Inf. Officers not granted leaves when relieved at Willets Point will join their respective stations within thirty days over and above the time necessary to reach them in the ordinary course. The order for Lieut. Hamilton to report for duty with Light Battery C, 3d Art., Oct. 1, 1894, is modified accordingly (S. O., Sept. 8, H. Q. A.)

RIFLE COMPETITIONS, 1894.

CAVALRY.—(Columbia and Dakota).—Preliminary practice commenced at Fort Keogh, Sept. 13. The competitive firing commences Sept. 18. Lieut.-Col. J. H. Page, 22d Inf., is in charge; Capt. O. J. Sweet, 25th Inf., is chief range officer, and Lieut. S. C. Mills, 12th Inf., is statistical officer. (East, Platte and California).—Preliminary practice commenced at Bellevue, Sept. 13; competition commences Sept. 18. Lieut.-Col. D. W. Benham, 7th Inf., is in charge. **DEPT. OF PLATTE.**—(Rifle Competition).—Preliminary practice commenced Sept. 13; competition commences Sept. 18. Lieut.-Col. D. W. Benham, 7th Inf., is in charge.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

The following officers will report to Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., Insp. of S. A. P., of Dept. of Mo., at the Dept. rifle range, Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty with the Dept. Rifle and Cav. and Army competitions on the dates set opposite their names, viz.: Capt. Charles A. Varnum, 7th Cav., Sept. 10; 1st Lieut. David D. Mitchell, 15th Inf., Sept. 10; 1st Lieut. Edwin P. Brewer, 7th Cav., Sept. 10; 1st Lieut. John Cotter, 5th Inf., Sept. 8; 1st Lieut. Abraham P. Burlington, 13th Inf., Sept. 8; 2d Lieut. James A. Ryan, 10th Cav., Sept. 8; 2d Lieut. Kirby Walker, 3d Cav., Sept. 11 (S. O. 96, Sept. 4, D. M.)

The following officers are detailed in connection with the rifle competition of the Depts. of Cal. and Colum., and will report to Capt. F. A. Boutele, 1st Cav., Insp. of S. A. P., Dept. of Cal., at Vancouver Bks., Wash., on the 18th inst.: Capt. H. E. Robison, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry P. McCain, John Little and Charles H. Martin, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Fred. W. Sladen and John H. Bradley, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frederick T. Stetson, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Gordon Voorbies, 4th Cav. Upon completion of this duty Lieuts. Stetson and Voorbies will return to their proper stations (S. O. 143, Sept. 6, D. C.)

The following officers will report to Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., Insp. of S. A. P., of Dept. of Mo., at the Dept. rifle range, Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle and Cav. and Army competitions, on the date set opposite their names, viz.: 1st Lieut. Edw. Lloyd, 15th Inf., Sept. 13; 2d Lieut. Charles A. Hedekin, 3d Cav., Sept. 11; 2d Lieut. William H. Bertsch, 15th Inf., Sept. 10; 2d Lieut. Ross L. Bush, 15th Inf., Sept. 13; 2d Lieut. Harry J. Hirsch, 15th Inf., Sept. 13; 2d Lieut. John McA. Palmer, 5th Inf., Sept. 13; 2d Lieut. George McD. Weeks, 15th Inf., Sept. 13; 2d Lieut. Frank B. McKenna, 15th Inf., Sept. 13 (S. O. 96, Sept. 4, D. M.)

LIGHT BATTERY EQUIPMENT.—Steel horse collars are now being furnished by the Ordnance Department to light batteries.

ARTILLERY SCHOOL.—In G. O. 41 Colonel Frank directs that battalion drill, experimental manoeuvres, will take the place of battery drill after Sept. 16, and prescribes artillery practical exercises during the remainder of September, commencing the 14th. Parade, in accordance with the form prescribed in experimental manoeuvres, will commence Sept. 10. For parade, batteries will be divided into detachments of eight, including gunner, but until further orders they will not be manoeuvred by detachments until they have marched past the parade officer, when they may be manoeuvred by detachments or otherwise, at the discretion of the battalion commander.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

1st Lieut. Hugh L. Scott, 7th Cav., at Chicago, will report to Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., Insp. of S. A. P., Dept. Mo., at the Dept. rifle range, Fort Sheridan, Ill., Sept. 9, for duty in connection with the Dept. and Army competitions (S. O. 96, Sept. 4, D. M.)

The following transfers in the 12th Inf. are ordered: 2d Lieut. Earl C. Canham, from Company H to K; 2d Lieut. James P. Harbison, from Company K to H. (S. O., Sept. 12, H. Q. A.)

Leave granted Col. Thomas C. Sullivan, A. C. G. S., July 11, is extended one month (S. O., Sept. 12, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Daniel M. Taylor, Ord. Dept., will make not exceeding four visits each month, until May 1, 1895, from Springfield Armory, Mass., to the Colt's Patent Fire-Arms Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Conn., to inspect revolvers to be furnished by that company, and upon completion of duty will return to his proper station after each visit (S. O., Sept. 12, H. Q. A.)

Leave granted 1st Lieut. William F. Lippitt, Jr., Asst. Surg., June 22, embraced by the period from Aug. 10 to Sept. 25, inclusive, is changed to leave on surgeon's certificate (S. O., Sept. 12, H. Q. A.)

Leave granted Capt. Francis J. Kernan, A. J. A., is extended fifteen days (S. O., Sept. 12, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on being relieved from

duty on the recruiting service, is granted 1st Lieut. Alexis R. Paxton, 15th Inf., recruiting officer (S. O., Sept. 12, H. Q. A.)

The retirement from active service of Col. Chas. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M. G., is announced (S. O., Sept. 12, H. Q. A.)

Saddler-Serjt. William Matson, 2d Cav., at Fort Wingate, N. M., will be sent to Fort Grant, Ariz., for treatment and observation (S. O., Sept. 12, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Maj. Peter J. A. Cleary, Surg., will be relieved from duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., upon the expiration of his present leave, and will then report at Fort Brown, Tex., for duty, relieving Capt. William B. Davis, Asst. Surg., who, upon being relieved by Maj. Cleary, will report at Fort Brady, Mich., for duty, to relieve Capt. Paul Clendenin, Asst. Surg., who upon being relieved by Capt. Davis, will report at Fort Warren, Mass., for duty (S. O., Sept. 12, H. Q. A.)

SEPT. 13.—Leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. John L. Harbison, 7th Inf.

Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Herman C. Schuman, 2d Art.

Capt. John P. Story, 4th Art., will proceed from Fort Monroe to following points, for purpose of obtaining information pertaining to ordnance, etc.: Indian Head, Frankford Arsenal, Bethlehem, Sandy Hook, Newport, Watertown, Watervliet Arsenal.

Leave for three months is granted 2d Lieut. Sterling P. Adams, 1st Cav.

Leave for one month is granted Maj. Adna R. Chaffee, 9th Cav.

2d Lieut. Charles C. Smith, 20th Inf., is transferred from Co. I to Co. G, of that regiment, Sept. 14.

The leave granted Capt. Louis Brechemin, Asst. Surg., is extended 23 days.

Leave for 12 days is granted 1st Lieut. Reuben B. Turner, 6th Inf., Acting A. Q. M.

Leave for one month is granted Lieut.-Col. Henry G. Cook, 4th Inf.

Leave for 20 days is granted 1st Lieut. Jesse McL. Carter, 5th Cav.

Leave granted Maj. John A. Darling, 5th Art., is further extended two months.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Lea Febiger, 23d Inf.

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Chas. F. Parker, 2d Art.

LATE NAVY ORDERS.

SEPT. 13.—Comdr. Joshua Bishop is detached from charge of the Naval Observatory, Sept. 20, and placed on the retired list, after forty years' service.

Naval Cadet D. C. Nutting will resume his studies at the University of Glasgow, taking steamer from New York, Sept. 26.

Within a day or two the War Department will issue a General Order making extensive changes in stations of troops. Nearly one-fourth of the Army is involved. The 3d, 3d and 6th Regiments of cavalry; 10th, 12th, 13th, 17th and 21st Regiments of Infantry, are known to be concerned in the order. Beyond the fact, however, that the 17th Infantry is booked for Columbus Bks., O., Madison Bks. and Davis Island, N. Y.; that the four companies of the 6th Cavalry, now at Fort Sheridan, are to go to Fort Myer, Va., which is to become the headquarters of the 6th, and that the companies of the 21st Infantry at Fort Niagara are to be transferred to Plattsburgh Barracks, which is to be the headquarters of that regiment, nothing definite could be learned at the hour of going to press, of the manner in which the changes are to be made. The order was ready to be promulgated on Friday, but a hitch occurred at the last moment regarding the troops to go to Fort Ethan Allen and Jefferson Barracks, and the whole matter was held over to await instructions from the Secretary. In making the changes the Secretary has brought the scattered companies of various regiments together as far as possible, and while full regiments will not move in all cases, companies and troops from nearly a dozen regiments will change.

The Count of Paris died at Stowe House Sept. 8, passing away painlessly. Louis Albert Philippe d'Orleans, Count of Paris, was 10 years old when the revolution of 1848 broke out, resulting in the banishment of the royal family. He was educated in England by his mother, who died on May 18, 1858. In the fall of 1861 the young Count, accompanied by his brother, the Duc de Chartres, and his uncle, the Prince de Joinville, came to this country, and the Count and Duke served on the staff of General McClellan with the rank of captains of volunteers until the close of the Virginia campaign, when they returned to England. The Count was the son of Ferdinand d'Orleans and Helene, the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and was born at Paris on Aug. 24, 1838. On May 30, 1864, he married Isabelle, Princess d'Orleans, daughter of the Duc de Montpensier. His eldest child, a daughter, was born at Twickenham, England, in 1865, and married the Crown Prince of Portugal, now King Charles I. The eldest son, Prince Louis Philippe Robert, who was born in 1869, has made himself conspicuous on several occasions. There are also four other children surviving. The Count of Paris was regarded as the legitimate Bourbon heir to the throne of France, but he surrendered his claims to the Count of Chambord. In him were mingled the claims to reign in France of the two Bourbon lines that have run separately and parallel since the assassination in 1610 of Henry IV., the first French king of the House of Bourbon. Louis Philippe, who was de-throned in 1848, was his grandfather. In 1850 Louis Philippe died, making the Count of Paris the heir apparent to the throne. At the close of the year 1871 he was admitted a member of the National Assembly at Versailles under M. Thiers, President of the French Republic. In 1872 the Assembly voted the restitution of the property of the Orleans family. The Count of Paris and his son, the Duc d'Orleans, frequently gave expression to their royalistic ideas. In 1889 the Duc d'Orleans tried to arouse enthusiasm in the royal cause by asserting that his family had been unjustly banished from France. He claimed French citizenship and entered France, but was arrested and imprisoned. President Carnot pardoned him on condition that he would leave France, which he did immediately and never returned. In 1886 the expulsion bill was passed forbidding the soil of France to the direct heirs of families that had reigned in France. The bill was aimed at the Count, who went immediately to England. His death, having been anticipated, did not arouse much attention in Paris, but throughout the provinces the deathbed were printed in extra editions of the provincial papers, and were read with avidity by every one able to obtain a copy. Expressions of sorrow and sympathy were heard on all sides. In this country many expressions of kindly sympathy have been published. It is said that before his last illness began the Count was contemplating another visit to this country. He had made arrangements with Col. J. D. Nicholson to inspect the Chickamauga battlefield, and it was expected that he would sail for America before the year ended.

It is understood that Col. Henry M. Lazelle, 18th Inf., will be retired upon expiration of his leave in November on account of ill health. He has not yet made formal application to be retired, but it is said that he will do so within the next few weeks.

Many officers of the Army and Navy at various stations will be interested to know that Mr. Robert Luckey, tailor, located in the "Evening Post" Building, New York, is about to make his usual rounds to meet customers and take orders for uniforms and civilian outfits.

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The five companies of infantry composing part of the
garrison of Fort Leavenworth returned there Sept. 4,
after an absence in Chicago since the early part of July.
A despatch from the fort says: "Colonel Townsend was
informed of their arrival in the city and immediately re-
paired to the depot to meet them. The long delay in the
city annoyed the commanding officer very much, and, be-
coming out of patience at what he deemed an unneces-
sary delay, telephoned the railway officials in the city
that unless the troops were promptly brought to the post
he would not permit the passage of another freight train
through the garrison, and would use every soldier at his
command to carry out his orders. This had the desired
effect, and in less than 25 minutes the railway company
found a way to clear its tracks to permit the passage of
the special train."

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Keeping pace with modern progress, the Ordnance De-
partment of the Navy has about determined to operate
the guns and turrets of the men-of-war belonging to
the United States Navy by means of electricity in the
future. It is not intended that electricity shall entirely
take the place of steam for this work, for there will be
no attempt to replace the existing method with the new
one. The new system will, however, probably be placed
on board many of the ships, where it will take the place
of the steam apparatus, should the latter be injured in
any way. In any event, it has all but been decided to
equip the battleship Iowa and the new cruiser Brooklyn
with this system when they are sufficiently advanced
towards completion to receive it. The decision of the
Ordnance Bureau in this respect has not been hastily
reached. Experiments of a most severe character have
been going on with the system for some time past. In
order to thoroughly test its capabilities, Captain Sampson,
Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and Ensign Joseph
Strauss, who has special charge of all matters relating to
turrets, visited League Island on Wednesday where they
witnessed a severe test of the system, and, in fact, oper-
ated it themselves. Electric turning gear has been in-
stalled in the turrets of the old monitor Montauk, which
is lying at the Navy Yard at League Island. Before the
arrival of these officers it had been given a thorough trial
and worked admirably. Captain Sampson and Ensign
Strauss carefully examined the apparatus and found
that it not only worked perfectly, but that it was decid-
edly better than the steam system now in vogue. It will
be remembered that the Department intended fitting the
turrets of the cruiser New York with an electric sys-
tem, but for some reason or other steam was adopted
instead. There are numerous advantages which elec-
tricity possesses over steam, and it is because of this fact
that the ordnance officials have been anxious to secure
some system by which it could satisfactorily be used to
operate the guns and turrets of the big vessels. With
the new system there would be an absence of the steam
pipes which the vessels are now supplied with. The
electric wires could be easily run around bulkheads,
instead of boring through them, as the workmen are now
compelled to do in the case of the pipes conducting the
steam for the turning gear of the turrets. Should they
become injured in battle, there would be no way by
which the turrets could be operated and the guns elevated
or depressed except by hand power. With an electric
wire, a projectile has a smaller surface to strike, and
the two ends of the wire could be bound together in an
instant and a current re-established without delay were
it to be broken. To the minds of ordnance officials the
crowning advantage of the new system lies in the ease
with which it is handled. Instead of the valves present
in the steam system, there is a single lever, which, if
thrown to the right or left, turns the turrets with it, or
if thrown up or down elevates or depresses the guns ac-
cordingly. This lever connects with a small switch,
which alters the voltage of the current to the motors.
The idea of having a single lever to accomplish train and
elevation, originates with Captain Sampson, and he is
naturally pleased with the success of its workings. The
current by which the system is operated may be obtained
from the electric lighting machinery of the vessel, a cur-
rent of 80 volts being all that is necessary to work it.
The numerous advantages which the new system affords
have been thoroughly weighed by the ordnance officials
and the trial of the electric system on board the monitor
Montauk is convincing evidence to their minds of its su-
periority over steam.

It is said that "the death of the late Mr. Willett leaves
Miss Gerry, the daughter of Elbridge Gerry, the signer
of the Declaration of Independence, who is now living
at New Haven, the only living descendant, so far as
known, of the first generation of a Revolutionary patriot."
If that means that the children of Revolutionary patriots
have all passed away and the country has passed abso-
lutely into the third generation, or grandchildren, it is
an error. The uncle of the editor, Rev. Leroy Church,
of Chicago, is the son of a Revolutionary soldier, and
we think there must be many more in the country. The
men of the second generation are necessarily few, but
we doubt if they are so extremely rare as this note indi-
cates.

We have done considerable "shouting" over the fine
performance of American-built vessels, and the Duke of
York seems to feel that it is time to speak up for Eng-
land. He recently laid the corner-stone of the new
Liverpool postoffice and spoke at some length on the re-
cent improvement of England's mercantile marine. The
record passage of 5 days 8 hours and 38 minutes to Sandy
Hook, he said, remained to the credit of the English
ship, equipped with English machinery and manned and
commanded by Englishmen.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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WASHINGTON AND NAPOLEON.

In spite of the number of lives of Washington which have crowded from the press, and in spite of the fact that this list contains the eloquence of Headley, the vivid power of Morse and the charm and learning of Washington Irving, the last "Life of Washington," by Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, which we have already briefly noticed, will hold its own because it possesses certain peculiar, distinctive and valuable qualities. General Johnson is a Virginian and a soldier, and he gives, on the one hand, a realization of Washington's early life and its surrounding influences, and, on the other, such an appreciation of his military difficulties and of his worth as a warrior as no civilian could have perceived or set forth.

The style of the book is generally clear and forceful. The descriptions of battles are masterly in their grasp and lucidity, and the outline of the general state of thought and affairs is well made. The author's brief reviews of the entire martial and political situation place and retain in the mind of the reader a comprehensive view of the forces at work, the position of the troops and the general "lay of the land"; while the occasional flashing sidelights from the history of the past illumine and explain the standpoint of the present.

Among the many and diverse views of the character of Washington, ranging from that first little pamphlet which dubbed him a faultless prig to the "lonely figure" which "rises up to our imagination in all the imperial splendor of the Luvian Augustus and with about as much warmth and life as that unrivalled statue," from that formal being whom Carlyle disliked to the unselfish, courteous and warmly human man whom Irving portrayed, gay and tender with Nelly Custis, there is such an assemblage of differing qualities that it may seem impossible to conceive of one consistent character. Our author calls General Washington Cavalier and Gentleman of Virginia, and Thoreau speaks of him as "a proper Puritan hero." The truth is that like all the great he was many-sided, a creature at once of abounding sympathies and of powerful abstraction and concentration, having both fierce passions and stern restraint. That view of Washington which presents him as cold and lifeless is manifestly absurd. It is the tremendous force of controlled strain which drives the engines of the world, and it is the master of tempestuous emotions who rules the warring nations of the earth.

General Johnson's position in regard to Washington's military ability is well taken and well sustained. It has recently been urged that Washington was lacking in the tactics of actual battle, but it must be remembered that this skill can be obtained only by experience, and that Washington's army was such that a pitched battle was the event most carefully to be avoided, while his far-reaching and wonderful diplomacy in the management and disposition of his troops cannot be over-appreciated, and his capacity for anticipating his enemy and his dexterity in eluding him were alike marvellous. In times of extreme difficulty and defection and in moments of sudden peril he seemed "attired with sudden brightness, like a man inspired."

The author also exhibits in an admirable manner the eminence of Washington as a diplomatist. Even as of Cromwell might it be said of him, "he was the heart of the nation." Never ceasing to pay considerate deference to his generals and to Congress, still, by the tact and power of his numberless and wonderful letters he influenced those at a distance and held the men beside him by his magnetic personality. As even a carping contemporary acknowledges: "By his amicable deportment he smoothed and sweetened everything." Through the clear vision of his genius he foresaw and planned the extended union of East and West, North and South; his patriotism guarded the people's freedom in the forming of a new and untried government, and the sagacity of his foreign dealings preserved the infant nation from many dangers and gave it a footing among other countries.

Even the farmer-soldier, Oliver Cromwell, when he became Protector, wrought his native roughness to dignity in honor of the nation he represented, and the United States must be forever thankful that the man who stood "in the forefront of their history" was one whose serene character forced respect and reverence at home and abroad.

With an army not only ill-furnished but rent with factions and jealousies, with a Congress ready to ruin his best plans by interference, and ready also to fall powerless upon him in time of danger, with an unformed and often querulous people who were divided in sentiment and willing to suspect him of desiring a crown and to wound his sensitive heart by attacks in the press, still, we may think of him as the type of Wordsworth's "Happy Warrior" and as

"Our chief of men, who, through a cloud,
Not of war only, but detractions rude,
Guided by faith and matchless fortitude,
To peace and truth his glorious way hath ploughed."

The close of Washington's life was coincident with the rise of another career which has also been the subject of an endless series of histories. It is the fashion to say that there is a Napoleonic revival just now, but so far as our observation goes the interest in Napoleon is unceasing. Other subjects become fads, are prominent and obscure for a time, the steady current of interest in lives like his, but they pass away and leave in its due relief the fascinating study of a marvellous man. The examination to which his military history is constantly subjected may be said to have confirmed the opinion of his contemporaries, that his comprehension of the art of war exhibited the highest powers of genius. A fault, real or possible, is detected occasionally, but on the whole the extreme development of military criticism has served to confirm and even to increase the reputation of Napoleon as a soldier.

On the other hand, his conduct as a politician and character as a man have supplied subjects on which there is no agreement whatever, but rather an antagonism so profound that we are compelled to recognize in it the ineradicable differences in human nature. Each historian seems to take the view that is congenial to his own mental development rather than attempt the judicious balance of facts that requires such an expenditure of labor and effacement of self.

One of the recent additions to Napoleonic literature is valuable because it supplies original information from a competent source concerning the two subjects upon which the historians cannot agree. Baron de Meneval, who was Napoleon's secretary after Bourrienne's dismissal, has published three volumes of interesting memoirs illustrative of his master. They represent the great conqueror as a gentle, lovely man, patient, self-restrained, forgiving, gay, good-natured, thoughtful for his dependents and filled with other virtues. He exhibited those traits not only when playing with his baby, a situation that has reduced many a conqueror to gentleness, but in political situations and personal antagonisms that try the spirit in the real warfare of the world. Meneval loved Napoleon, and so did the Count de Segur, his aide-de-camp, whose Memoirs have just been republished. These two men, who were so intimately associated with Napoleon in two opposite employments, give essentially the same description of his character and life. Both represent him as ill-bred, but a good friend and considerate ruler. These views are not new, but they are expressed so constantly by these two well-informed writers that their works will probably stand as the types of those descriptions that present the softer side of Napoleon's character.

The years from 1876 to 1914 are full of the centennial anniversaries of the stirring events in which Washington and Napoleon played the leading parts. However much the character and aims of the former were disputed over while he was still in the press of this life's antagonisms, the differences of opinion concerning him have mostly been eliminated, and there is a general agreement now upon his high character; while there is not the slightest agreement in regard to Napoleon. The difference is due partly to the simpler ambition of Washington and to the simpler conditions of the strife here. Since he led the growth of our country has been such as to perpetuate this simplicity of conditions. Although we maintain an immense trade with our neighbors we are less dependent upon them than any other nation of the earth, and long may we maintain this proud independence! And long may that exalted and simple ambition to be, not the Lord, but the Most Faithful Servant of his country be held up for the admiration of our people!

THE SINKING OF THE KOW SHING.

While the precise circumstances of the sinking of this vessel are not necessary to a determination of the international question, as she was undoubtedly a Chinese troop ship, we are glad to present to our readers an interesting narrative in the form of the first official and detailed account of the event that has yet reached this country. The report is made Mr. Kencho Suyematsu,

su, president of the Imperial Board of Legislation, of Japan, to the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is based upon testimony taken from the officers of the Naniwa and from the British subjects who were the officers of the Kow Shing.

The most interesting of the statements made is that of Capt. Thomas Ryder Gallsworthy, who commanded the Kow Shing at the time she was sunk. His verbatim statement of what occurred is as follows: "When nearing Cao-Paloul, I was ordered by the Naniwa to stop, and shortly after to anchor, which I did. The Naniwa then steamed away evidently for the purpose of conferring with some other Japanese warships. I asked by signal if I was to proceed. The Naniwa answered to heave to or take the consequences, and shortly afterwards a boat was sent from her, the officers in charge coming on board the Kow Shing. They asked to see my ship's papers, which I showed them, and also asked me several questions, which I answered. They then asked me if I would follow the Naniwa. I said, yes, that I was powerless to refuse, as they were a man-of-war. The officials then returned to their ship and shortly afterwards I was ordered to ship or weigh anchor immediately. But this the Chinese generals on board would not let me do, telling me that if I attempted to follow the Naniwa, or if I attempted to leave the ship they would execute or shoot me, pointing me out to their men, some of whom were told to watch me, they being either armed with large swords or rifles with fixed bayonets. I then signalled to the Naniwa, 'Send a boat. I wish to communicate personally.' When the boat arrived, the Chinese officers would not allow me to go to the gangway to meet the Japanese officers at first, but when they did allow me, I asked the officers to tell their captain that I was not allowed to follow the Naniwa by the Chinese, and that the only terms I could make with them were to take the ship back to Taku. Also that we were a British ship and had left port before war was declared. Shortly after the boat returned to the Naniwa, the latter signalled: 'Quit the ship immediately.' I answered: 'We are not allowed; send a boat.' The Naniwa signalled: 'The boat cannot come,' and shortly afterwards hoisted a red flag at the fore, sent a torpedo at and opened fire on the Kow Shing and sunk her. When the Chinese generals heard that I intended to follow the Naniwa, they objected to my doing so. I then told them that it was useless to resist, as one shot from the Naniwa would sink the Kow Shing. They said they would rather die than follow her, and that they had 1,100 men and the Naniwa only 400, and that they would fight the Naniwa."

The remainder of the story is summarized as follows by Mr. Suyematsu, the officer making the report: "At the time the Naniwa signalled 'Quit the ship' and warned the Kow Shing of danger by hoisting a red flag, the captain of the latter vessel and his officers and others jumped overboard, one after another. At that moment the captain had already collected his officers on the bridge, and the emergency was already communicated to the engine department. When the Chinese troops saw the captain and others jump overboard, they at once poured forth their rifle bullets indiscriminately upon those in the water. While these things were going on in the Kow Shing, the Naniwa on one hand, sent a torpedo against the Kow Shing first, and when it missed her fired a side gun, which sealed the fate of the Kow Shing, which gradually sank beneath the waves; and, on the other hand, despatched her boats and did her best in rescuing as many foreigners as possible. But alas! only three were saved—the captain, first officer and quartermaster. The captain and first officer were fortunately unhurt, but the quartermaster was shot through his neck and is still under medical treatment at the hospital at Sasebo. As to the remaining members of the crew, their fate is unknown, but it is most probable that they were mostly killed by bullets fired down upon them by the Chinese soldiers. This is to be surmised even from the statement of the captain and others with regard to the relations between the Chinese Government and the owners of the Kow Shing. Although I am unable to obtain details, I have good grounds in believing that the late affair—i. e., the Kow Shing transporting Chinese troops—has more meaning than an affair coming into the company in the ordinary course of the traffic business. Even from the written statement of the captain, which was obtained in answer to my close questions, it is plain that the ship was chartered by the Chinese Government, and that it was mentioned by the charter party that the ship was to be handed over to the Chinese Government should hostilities commence; also that the European crew was then to leave the ship."

The report further states that there were 1,100 Chinese troops, including generals of artillery and infantry, with guns and ammunition on board the Kow Shing. The fact that she carried no other cargo or passengers Mr. Suyematsu considers pretty conclusive evidence that the Kow Shing was used solely for war purposes, and was to all intents and purposes the property of or under contract to the Chinese Government.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

Heavy rains are reported both in Korea and around Tientsin, and this is in fact the season for them. The immense difficulties of moving even a small force on mud roads in the wet season were well exhibited in the Allied march to Peking, and it is not surprising to have no accounts of new movements. The Japanese officers say it is not likely that any important battle will be fought before the floods subside. Occasional skirmishes have taken place, but neither side has tried recently to bring about a decisive action. A despatch to the London "Times" says that the opposing armies are now separated only by the Imjin River, which is at present impassable, but normally is an easily fordable stream. A despatch from Shanghai says that Korean reports agree with those of the Chinese concerning the defeat of the Japanese troops at Ping-an, on the Tatung River. Wounded Japanese soldiers are arriving at Chemulpo daily. The Japanese force in Korea is now said to number 30,000 by some accounts, 100,000 by others. Japanese papers say that a commission has been appointed to inquire into Li Hung Chang's conduct of the war, and that it is made up entirely of his enemies. Among others Chang-Chi-tung is named as one of his censors. This ambitious man was formerly Viceroy of the two Kwang provinces—where Canton is situated; but he presented a memorial advocating a railway from Hankow to near Peking, and his enemies took advantage of this act to have him put in charge of the railway project, a dangerous position for a public man in a country where railroads are bitterly opposed. He would be very glad to rule in Tientsin. The reason for the hostile movement against Li is said to be his determination to make war, while the Court was anxious for peace. This is probably an exact reversal of the truth. Li has always been for peace. He is an old man; he has spent immense sums on his army and navy which he does not want to see subjected to the casualties of war, and in company with his friend, Chinese Gordon, he had 30 years ago an experience of fighting with foreign armies that has undoubtedly made him chary of taking the risks of any war that can be avoided reasonably. For all these reasons, and because he is really a statesman of enlarged views, he is probably the representative of the peace party in China. It is probably the wild-eyed "native" party, eager to drive the barbarians to their appropriate ditches, that is pursuing him. Li told a visitor that China would pursue the war to the bitter end, and in fact China is not in a position to back out. The course of events has shown that the state of preparation of the Chinese is comparable to that of the French before 1870, and the difficulty of carrying on the war, together with the small return that can come from it at best, lend some color to the report that efforts are making to a composition between the hostile nations. The conduct of the war does not show any intentional slackening on either side.

Admiral Ting is reported to have had his dose of disgrace, losing rank and insignia, the especial reason being the loss of the Kow Shing. If it is true that the Japanese gunboat Hiyei has sunk, he may be restored to his honors.

A treaty of alliance between Japan and Korea was signed at Seoul on Aug. 26. The treaty consists of three articles.

Article I. defines the object of the alliance to be the strengthening and perpetuation of the independence of Korea as an autonomous State, and the promotion of mutual interests of Korea and Japan by compelling the Chinese forces to withdraw from Korea and by obliging China to abandon her claim of the right to dominate the affairs of Korea.

Article II. binds the Japanese Government to carry on warlike operations against China, both offensive and defensive. The Korean Government is bound by the article to afford the Japanese forces every possible facility in their movements, and furnish them with supplies and provisions at a fair remuneration, so far as such supplies may be needed.

Article III. provides that the treaty shall terminate so soon as a treaty of peace shall have been concluded by Japan with China.

The Japanese Minister in Washington says that the treaty gave Japan hardly anything she did not possess before, but the Japanese Government undoubtedly wished to have the world understand its real relations with Korea, so as to make it clearly apparent that Japan was not seeking to conquer Korea, or to occupy any portion of her territory permanently, or to deal with her in any other manner than she would deal with any other State that was independent and in full control of its own affairs.

The Emperor of Japan, with his Ministers of War and Marine, took up his residence at Hiroshima on the 13th inst., and the headquarters of the army and navy were moved to that place from Tokio. Hiroshima is a large town on the inland sea, about 550 miles from Tokio. It has hitherto been used as a base of operations for the movement of troops and supplies to Korea and other points.

A despatch from Shanghai says that, according to statements of Chinese officials, the Japanese warship Hiyei, after an engagement with the Chinese cruiser Chen Yuen, sank while endeavoring to reach Japan in order to make repairs. The Hiyei was a composite-belted cruiser, built at Milford Haven in 1878. Her displacement was 2,280 tons and her armament three 6½-inch and six 6-in. breechloaders. With these she made a good fight against the Chen Yuen, a 7,280-ton barbette ironclad, with four 12-inch, two 6-inch and eight magazine guns.

In the fight at Kusan, or Seikwan, as the Japanese call it, near the Chinese boundary of Korea, the losses as reported by the Japanese were 200 killed and the same number of wounded on the Chinese side, and 32 killed and 50 wounded on the Japanese. While swimming across the Anjo River many of the Japanese removed their uniforms and were attacked by the Chinese on the opposite shore before they could dress, and had to fight naked. A peculiarity of Oriental fighting was

that many Chinese heads were found scattered about the shore when the sun arose over the field of battle.

The chief officers of the Chinese army in Korea are said to have telegraphed for supplies of winter clothing, evidently expecting that the war will last a long time. A second Chinese army, 10,000 strong, composed entirely of Honanese, under command of Gov. Wei, is now starting for Korea. Honan is one of the central provinces of China, lying along the Yellow River.

The New York "Sun" gives the following summary of the events of the war up to date:

It is only by following the daily story of the war in the Orient with the best attainable maps that a fairly consistent idea of what is occurring in Korea may be obtained. Last Tuesday's despatches said, for instance, that the reported defeat of the Japanese forces on the Tatung River had been confirmed. Many readers very likely failed to identify this news with the earlier report of the Japanese defeat at Ping Yang, which is situated on the Tatung River.

This fight was no test of the strength of the hostile forces in Korea, for only about 7,000 Japanese troops had reached the Tatung, where they were opposed by a large force of Chinese in a strong position, with cannon commanding the field of battle, and plenty of Tartar cavalry to chase the discomfited enemy. The fleeing Japanese lost about 1,300 soldiers, and were not safe until they reached their boats.

The main facts relating to the land movements of the hostile powers may be separated, without much difficulty, from the mass of conflicting statements. Japan's first movement was to send transport after transport loaded with troops to Chemulpo, a port about half way up the west coast and the nearest harbor to Seoul, the capital. Her first design, of course, was to take possession of the capital and its port, and to assure the co-operation of the King and the native Government. At Asan, on the coast, 40 miles southwest of Seoul, was a Chinese garrison, sent into the country to help the King suppress the rebellion. The Japanese lost no time in pouncing upon this garrison and driving it out of Asan. All the Chinese who were not killed or captured made their way north through the mountains of the interior. They finally had the good fortune to fall in with a large body of troops, whom the Chinese Government had ordered to cross the northern frontier and take possession of northern Korea.

This was the force under General Tio which entered the peninsula at Wi-ju, where the northwest coast of Korea ends and the frontier begins to march with the Chinese domain. By entering Korea from this quarter, China escaped a naval fight which, from the first, she has been anxious to avoid. General Tio marched about a hundred miles to Ping Yang, on the Tatung River, where he was joined by what was left of the Chinese garrison of Asan. Thus far, therefore, we have to do only with a single Japanese force constantly increasing in number and centered at Seoul, and with two Chinese forces which effected a junction in the northern part of the country.

The Japanese made the King practically a prisoner while proclaiming him an independent sovereign and securing his assent to all manner of reforms and enterprises for the development of his country. All was going well at Seoul, and so the invaders from Japan decided to send a force north to repel the invaders from China. They seem to have greatly underestimated the strength of the enemy, for the force of 7,000 men which they sent up the coast in boats was less than one-fourth as large as that under General Tio. His troops were better armed than most of China's are likely to be. It was a Bull Run reverse for Japan, and is likely to teach her caution.

There has been little change in the Korean situation since the battle of Ping Yang, except that the Japanese are still pouring into Chemulpo and Seoul, and their force in Korea is now said to number about 100,000 men. The Chinese army in north Korea is said to be suffering from great privations due to the floods that have made it difficult to transport supplies.

When China and Japan are truly ready, we may look for stirring news from Korea. It is China's chosen battlefield, and the peninsula is likely to be the first and greatest sufferer from the war just beginning.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1894.
It is expected that the completed portions of the new Academic Building will be used in about six weeks.

A cadet hop will be held in Grant Hall on Saturday of the present week.

Capt. John B. Bellinger, the newly appointed captain in the Quartermaster's Department, will succeed Capt. William H. Miller as Post Quartermaster. Captain Miller has been on duty at West Point for the past four years, having been ordered to this station upon his appointment to the position of assistant quartermaster. He had previously served as regimental quartermaster, 1st Cav., from Aug. 15, 1878, to March 31, 1887. Captain Bellinger has served a tour of duty at West Point recently and is well remembered here, having been last posted in the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy from 1888 to 1892. Captain Miller will proceed from West Point to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

A stone has been placed to mark the grave of General Hays at the cemetery. It is of white marble and bears the following inscription: "William Hays, Major, 5th U. S. Artillery, Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers. Born at Richmond Va., May 9, 1819. Died at Fort Independence, Feb. 7, 1875. Class of 1840, U. S. Military Academy." On the reverse is inscribed: "Mexico, Indian Wars, War of the Rebellion." Adjutant of the Military Academy; Capt. James Rockwell, Jr., Ordnance Department, and Lieut. Clarence E. Lang, 2d Art., were among the visitors at the post last week.

The name of Lieut. J. E. Runcie (retired) might not have been recognized as printed in last week's letter among the list of visitors, as J. L. Remsie.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Hoffman, also mentioned in letter as Dean of the Theological Seminary, is the brother of Dr. Eugene Hoffman, to whom the title of dean applies. The great variety in the weather, the subject of the subject becoming monotonous. The intense heat which accompanied the long drought was succeeded by a condition of humidity almost as trying. A change set in on Tuesday, however, and the point is now at its best. The grass which has been mown as in winter presents now the fresh green of June, the foliage has turned somewhat on the hills, but the change is scarcely perceptible as yet.

The widow of Gen. William Hays spent a few hours at the post on Wednesday.

Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th Cav., was at the Point on Thursday.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SCHUYLER.

Fort Schuyler, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1894.
Well, well, well! They came, we saw, and, of course, we conquered. I mean the Willets Point aggregation of ball players, who, with their 200 "rooters," swooped down upon us last Saturday. Sept. 1, in steamboats, pontoons, skiff and various other kinds of marine transportation, bent on our complete eradication from the face of this mundane sphere. The game was the second and last of the series between Willets Point and Fort Schuyler. In the schedule of the Army Baseball League of New York Harbor, and as our club is the only one that defeated them this year, we having won the first game, they came "with blood in their eye, ready to do or die." The game was called at 3 p. m. with Willets Point at the bat. They scored one in their half of the inning, Schuyler getting shut out. Neither team scored in the second. In the third Willets Point got shut out and Schuyler scored a run on McMahon's single and Landers' two-bagger, making the score even. The fourth inning brought another shut out for the "Pointers," while Schuyler scored four runs on singles by Bower, Henry, Walsh, Mekins, McMahon and Lynch; score 5 to 1, in favor of Schuyler. The fifth inning was a repetition of the fourth for the Engineers, the Schuyliers increasing their lead by one run on Bower's single and Sullivan's two-bagger. In the sixth inning the "Pointers" scored a run on singles by Norwood, Beck and Loinson, while port-hole soldiers increased their score by five runs on singles by Lynch, Landers and Bower, and two base hits by Henry and Sullivan. The score now stood 11 to 2, in favor of Schuyler. In

the seventh—alas, the fatal seventh!—the Engineers, encouraged by their "horrid" rooters, pounded out the leather for seven runs on a single by Thomas, a two-bagger by Leary, singles by Norwood and Beck, a two-bagger by Rieley and singles by Loinson, Newman and Thomas. The Schuyliers getting shut out, the score stood 9 to 11, in favor of Schuyler. In the eighth inning the "Pointers" scored another run on Leary's single and Rieley's three-base hit, while the "home guard" were presented with another shut out. In the ninth the "Pointers" tied the score on a single by Newman, who crossed the plate on Henry's wild throw to Lynch. Schuyler got another one of those beastly shut-outs. The score being a tie necessitated another inning being played. The "Pointers," in their half of the inning, scored one run on Beck's base-on-balls, a steal to second and singles by Rieley and Loinson, which gave them a lead of one run. The Schuyliers started their half of the inning by Henry lining out a fine three-bagger to left, Sullivan fanned the air, Walsh hit a single, then cleverly purloined second, Mekins fled out to short, then Mr. McMahon, in response to cries of "Now, Barney, Barney," lined out a single to short centre, which was badly fumbled by Wilmet allowing Henry and Walsh to cross the plate, thereby winning the game for Schuyler. Such rooting, why the "bleachers" at the Polo grounds would not be in it. Our rooters rooted so root that they couldn't root any rooter. Landers, Walsh and McMahon were carried from the grounds on the shoulders of our baseball cranks. But what of that "1, 2, 3, here we are, The U. S. Engineers' Ra, Ra, Ra," we heard so often during the game? All was silent on their side now. The "tipoca" was more than they could masticate; the silk flags they brought for victory remained furled, and the tinplates they carried under their blouse never saw daylight. They departed for the Point sadder but wiser Engineers. The umpires were 1st Sergeant Bickford, of Bat. 1, 2d Art., and Sergeant Carroll, of the Engineers, who fulfilled their positions in a most satisfactory manner.

Fort Schuyler.	Positions.	Willets Point.
McMahon.....	Centre field.....	Wilmet
Lynch.....	2d base.....	Loinson
Landers.....	Pitcher.....	Rieley
Dempsey.....	1st base.....	Norwood
Bower.....	2d base.....	Leary
Henry.....	Catcher.....	Beck
Sullivan.....	Right field.....	Thomas
Walsh.....	Shortstop.....	Morrow
Mekins.....	Left field.....	Newman
Fort Schuyler, N. Y.....	0 0 1 4 1 5 0 0 2-13	
Willets Point.....	1 0 0 0 1 7 1 1 1-12	

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 11, 1894.
Gen. D. W. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, and wife arrived at the post from Washington last Tuesday and are the guests of Lieut.-Col. W. A. Marrye, Commandant of Fort Monroe Arsenal.

Maj. C. E. L. B. Davis, Engineer Department, was at the post on the 15th inst., on business connected with the construction of a new sewer at this post. Mr. Herring, a sanitary expert from New York, was with him.

Post Chaplain Charles W. Freeland, U. S. Army, was absent from the post on three days' leave, from Sept. 5 to 8.

2d Lieut. Arthur W. Chase, 2d Art., who has been detailed for instruction at the Artillery School in place of Lieutenant Lewis, same regiment, arrived and reported for duty on the 6th inst., and has been attached to Bat. 1, 2d Art., for instruction.

1st Lieut. Colton L. H. Ruggles, Ord. Dept., arrived at the post on the 7th inst., on a short visit.

2d Lieut. W. L. Kenly, Jr., 4th Art., was absent from the post, on a short leave, from the 7th to the 11th inst.

2d Lieut. D. W. Ketcham, 2d Art., has so far recovered from the injury received last June as to take advantage of the leave of six months granted him, and left the post on the 5th inst. Post Chaplain Freeland accompanied him to Philadelphia, where he has entered a hospital for further treatment.

The U. S. S. Atlanta passed the fort on the 7th inst., bound for the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The U. S. S. Montgomery dropped her anchor in Hampton Roads, opposite the fort, on the morning of the 11th inst. She had just returned from Yorktown, where she had been engaged in some target practice.

The new cruiser Raleigh has been at anchor off the fort for the past few days. She sailed yesterday and headed for the capes, where it is expected she will have some preliminary runs to limber up her machinery preparatory to her official trial.

2d Lieut. Sawyer Blanchard, 1st Art., who has been on leave at his home in New Hampshire on account of the death of his father, arrived at the post on the 10th inst., and reported for duty with the present class. He is now engaged in his academic duties.

2d Lieut. Le Roy S. Lyons, 2d Art., arrived at the post on the 10th inst., with Lieutenant Blanchard, on a short visit.

Mr. Joseph G. Fulton, the wagon and forage master of the post, and well known by every one who has ever been on duty at Fort Monroe, left yesterday for Hertsburg, to attend the annual meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Fulton is the Commander of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, G. A. R.

1st Lieut. Edw. Davis, 3d Art., Post Adj., left the post on the 11th inst. on a month's leave, which he expects to spend with his family at their summer home at Fort Springs, Greenbrier county, W. Va.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Sept. 5, 1894.

The troops returned from Evanston on Monday, the 3d inst., marching into the barracks under a heavy rain, just as they marched out last May. Strangely enough, these were the only occasions that this place has had rain since the middle of May, consequently great rejoicing was shown by the people for the downpour, and this, with the return of the troops, made it quite a little day of thanksgiving.

The soldiers seem, during their stay at Evanston, to have made a good impression upon the denizens of that aristocratic suburb. This was fully demonstrated by the elaborate reception and entertainment given them by the ladies in the First Methodist Church, on August 31. About under the auspices of the several other churches. About 1,300 were present and cake and ice cream in abundance were served by the ladies. This was especially for the soldiers, so the invitation read, and they were to come in their suits of blue, white shirts not necessary. To say they had a good time would be saying little. All more than enjoyed themselves and their treatment in every respect was far beyond anything they expected.

The church was decorated for the occasion, and, besides refreshments, an agreeable programme was gone through to the edification of the boys. The services of the best talent had been secured, and the rendition of the musical pieces, the singing and recitations, were of the highest order. The boys will carry grateful memories for Evanston and its people which can never be effaced.

The Assistant Secretary of War visited the post on Monday afternoon, receiving upon his arrival a salute of 15 guns from Light Batt. E. 1st Artillery. It was pouring with rain during his short stay.

Sergt. Charles Fisher, Co. G, 15th Inf., retired yesterday, after a service of nearly 31 years. Sergt. Fisher was a fine soldier and excellent non-commissioned officer, and all hope he may live long to enjoy his well-earned retirement. He has been in the 15th continuously for more than 23 years.

When the army manoeuvres are done there will still be plenty of activity about Fort Sheridan. The fall target competitions, on the Sheridan range, that begin in September, will not be completed till the middle of October. First the competition for the Department of the Missouri will begin on Sept. 12, and immediately after its completion, Oct. 4, the general army competition will begin and last until the 18th. It will, in many respects, be the most interesting series of competitions held for a long while. While it is on there is to be an elaborate test of the new Krags-Jorgensen rifle. The War Department has ordered seventy of these weapons to Fort Sheridan, along with 8,000 rounds of cartridges. The last chapter in the story of the great strike of 1894 contains the orders for the additional troops quartered at Fort Sheridan to return to their proper stations—Fort Leavenworth, Fort Riley and Fort Brady.

THE NAVY.

HILARY A. HERBERT, *Secretary of the Navy.*WILLIAM MCADOO, *Assistant Secretary.*

PACIFIC STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ASIATIC STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral C. C. Carpenter. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.

N. ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear-Admiral R. W. Meade.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral W. A. Kirkland. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

S. ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Silas W. Terry in temporary command. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

BERING SEA FLEET.—Comdr. Charles E. Clark. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.
WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station to which the vessel belongs.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Brice (b. s. f.)
Arrived at Mare Island Navy Yard Sept. 13. Will go in dry dock.ALBATROSS, Lieut.-Comdr. F. J. Drake (b. s. f.)
En route to United States.ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. W. A. Morgan (b. s. f.)
En route to United States.ATLANTA, 10 Guns, Capt. J. R. Bartlett (n. a. s.)
At Norfolk, where she will be supplied with a new crank shaft.BALTIMORE, 10 Guns, Capt. B. F. Day (a. s.). Flagship.
At Chemulpo, Corea.BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. M. Thomas (p. s.)
At Mare Island. Address mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coffin (a. s.)
Sailed from Mare Island Aug. 26 for Yokohama, Japan, via Hawaii, where it is expected she will coal.CHICAGO, 14 Guns, Capt. A. T. Mahan (e. s.). Flagship.
At Southampton, England, Sept. 13.CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass.
Cruising in Long Island Sound.COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. George W. Sumner (n. a. s.)
Sailed from Port Limon, Costa Rica, for Bluefields, Sept. 3. Address Bluefields, Nicaragua, via New Orleans.CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. F. Goodrich (a. s.)
Left Yokohama, Japan, for Chemulpo, Corea, Sept. 11.CONSTELLATION, Comdr. F. W. Dickins. Training-ship.
Newport, R. I.CUSHING, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher. Torpedo-boat.
At Newport, R. I.DALE, Comdr. E. S. Houston. Receiving-ship.
Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. Comdr. Houston will be detached and will command the Machias.DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (unassigned).
At Norfolk, Va.DOLPHIN, 2 Guns, Lieut. B. H. Buckingham. Despatch-boat.
Left New London Sept. 12 for Washington, D. C.ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry. Training-ship.
On her annual cruise. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Sq., London, Eng.ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. Louis Kingsley. Training-ship.
On her annual cruise. Reported by cable as having left Havre for Southampton, Eng., Sept. 6. Address mail to Newport, R. I.FERN, Lieut.-Comdr. J. N. Hemphill. Despatch-boat.
At Navy Yard, N. Y.FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson. Receiving-ship.
At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.INDEPENDENCE, Capt. J. J. Reed. Receiving-ship.
At Mare Island.MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edwin S. Houston.
At Navy Yard, New York. Will be ordered to proceed to the Asiatic station, via Suez Canal, on or about Oct. 1. Will return Vatican relics to Rome, stopping en route.MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Charles O'Neill (n. a. s.)
At Bluefields, Nicaragua.MIANTONOMOH, 4 Guns, Capt. T. F. Kane (n. a. s.)
At Newport, Sept. 9. Address Newport, R. I.MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. R. M. Berry.
Detroit, Mich. Address mail to Amherstburg, Ontario.MINNESOTA, 19 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard. Receiving-ship.
At dock foot of West 50th St., New York City. P. O. Station G., New York.MOHICAN, 10 Guns, Comdr. C. E. Clark (b. s. f.) Flagship.
En route to United States.MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. R. E. Impey (a. s.)
At Tien Tsin, China, Sept. 11. Will cruise along the coast.MONTREY, 4 Guns, Capt. Louis Kempf (p. s.)
Arrived at Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 26. Address mail to Port Townsend, Wash. To be used by California Naval Militia in September.MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis.
At Yorktown, Va.NEWARK, 12 Guns, Capt. S. W. Terry (s. a. s.). Flagship.
At Cape Town.NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. R. D. Evans (n. a. s.). Flagship.
At Navy Yard, New York.PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Emory (a. s.)
At Yokohama, Japan, Sept. 11.PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.) Flagship.
At Navy Yard, Mare Island, in dry dock.PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lt.-Comdr. W. T. Burwell (special duty.)
At Sitka, Alaska. Lt.-Comdr. A. R. Couden ordered to command.PORTSMOUTH, 12 Guns, Comdr. J. McGowan. Training-ship.
At Gibraltar Sept. 12. Will visit Madeira, arriving at Newport, R. I., about Oct. 30. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (unassigned).
At Ft. Monroe, Va., Sept. 8. Will take a run outside the Capes and in Chesapeake Bay.RANGER, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. Longnecker (b. s. f.)
En route to United States.RICHMOND, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Receiving-ship.
At League Island, Pa.ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. L. Field.
Public marine school, New York. Cruising in Long Island Sound. Will be at her berth foot East 28th street, New York City, shortly.SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. P. H. Cooper (n. a. s.)
At New York Navy Yard undergoing repairs.SARATOGA, Comdr. Edward T. Strong. Penn. Schoolship.
Reported by cable as having sailed for Madeira Aug. 31.THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (special duty).
At Mare Island, Cal.VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey. Receiving-ship.
At New York Navy Yard.VESUVIUS, 3 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Harry Knox.
At New York.WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz. Receiving-ship.
At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Seth M. Ackley (a. s. a.)
At Montevideo, Uruguay.YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger (b. s. f.)
En route to United States.

Various Naval Items.

The cruiser Raleigh is now taking her maiden trip in the waters of Chesapeake Bay.

It is reported that the Brazilian authorities have executed a large number of the rebels, many of them without trial.

A steel plate, said to be the largest ever rolled, was turned out lately by the Wellman Iron & Steel Works. It is 450 ins. long by 130 ins. wide and 1 1/4 ins. thick, and is intended as a rudder plate for one of the new ocean greyhounds of the International Navigation Company.

The Treasury Department is preparing plans for the two new revenue cutters authorized by the last Congress, and the cost of which is limited to \$175,000 each. These vessels will be about 190 ft. long, 30 ft. beam and will have a draft of about 12 ft. They will have triple expansion engines and are expected to develop a speed of from 15 to 16 knots at sea.

The damaged corvette Adams left New Whatcom on Monday last for Mare Island, where she will be placed in dock. The other members of the Bering Sea fleet will begin to make their way towards the United States. The Mohican will be the last vessel to leave Bering Sea waters, she making her departure when the several revenue cutters have come south.

Samoa advices to Sept. 6 confirm the report that the British warship Buzzard threatened some time ago to bombard Aana, whereupon the rebel chiefs went on board the Curacao, acknowledging their submission to King Mahetoa, and gave up 100 guns. The war is declared to be over for the present, but it is feared that there will be another outbreak in a few months.

The Washington Navy Yard is engaged in manufacturing an electric rammer for big guns. It is the invention of Ensign Joseph Strauss, on duty at the Navy Department, and is intended to replace the present rammer, which is operated by hydraulic power. Instead of the telescopic movement a system of screws is arranged, which operates the device. The rammer is made for a 10-in. gun, and, if its trial proves satisfactory, will be placed on board one of our warships, possibly one of the monitors.

Of 12,907 vessels now registered in Lloyd's list, only 304 have a speed of 15 knots or over, and but 18 a speed of 20 knots or more. Of the latter 10 are paddle-wheel steamers used on the Channel or Irish Sea, and the others are screw steamers, of which two ply between New-haven and Dieppe, the other six being the Paris, New York, Campania, Lucania, Teutonic and Majestic. There are but 45 merchant steamers with a higher speed than 19 knots, of which 25 belong to Great Britain, 7 to Belgium, 5 to Germany, 3 each to Holland and France, and 2 to the American line.

The committee on awarding the contract for the silver service to be presented to the new cruiser Cincinnati by the city of Cincinnati have accepted one of the three designs submitted by Clemens Helmbush. The service selected includes a punch bowl and two fruit dishes, and two or three other pieces will be added later, which have not yet been determined upon. The bowl proper will be upon a base of fancy sea shells, and figures of dolphins will serve as handles. It will be made one-third larger than specified in the design, but the fruit dishes will be of the dimensions designed. The bowl will weigh about 350 ounces and the dishes about 100 ounces. The inscriptions in the drawings are subject to change, but will be about as presented. The work of engraving and turning will be commenced at once by Messrs. Dominick & Haff, 860 Broadway, New York city, and the service will be completed by Jan. 1, 1895.

The latest news from the Asiatic Squadron is that the cruiser Petrel, which sailed from Unalaska Aug. 18, arrived at Yokohama Sept. 10, with all well on board. Some uneasiness had existed in naval circles about the safety of the vessel, as the Concord, which left the same Alaskan port, reached Yokohama in 12 days, while the Petrel was out 23 days. It is presumed that she cruised about for several days before sailing for the south. The Concord sailed from Yokohama Sept. 10, on the arrival of the Petrel, and joined the Baltimore at Chemulpo Sept. 11. The Monocacy arrived at Tien-Tsin Sept. 11, with Admiral Carpenter aboard. She has been cruising through the Gulf of Pechili, where the Chinese and Japanese fleets are watching each other. It is thought that the Charleston, which sailed from San Francisco Aug. 26 for Corea, has spent the last two or three days taking coal at Honolulu, and is now on her way to Yokohama, her next stopping place, which should be reached not later than Sept. 25.

The Navy Department has decided to give the torpedo boat Ericsson two trials. The first, a preliminary or contractor's trial, will be devoted wholly to the vessel's machinery. The second will occur the day following and will be the official run. The Department decided to have a preliminary trial so that there would be nothing to prevent the craft from making a good showing on her official test. It was feared that the engineers necessary for the machinery trial would fill the small engine room and might interfere with the firemen and prevent the vessel from making her best speed. It was, therefore, thought best to devote a day to the inspection of the engines solely and follow it up with the speed run. The new torpedo boats, plans for which are now being prepared, will have two engine compartments, in this being unlike the Ericsson, which has only one. The engines will be triple expansion and their separation into two compartments will, it is believed, be an additional safeguard against an enemy, for if a shot is fired through one of the engine rooms and disables an engine, the other will be in condition to work, and may assist the vessel to escape.

The work of the Bering Sea fleet is over at last. Orders have been issued to Commander Clark, of the Mohican, commanding this fleet, to return to the United States about the 15th inst. The Adams has already arrived home, her immediate return being necessary on account of the injuries received as a result of running aground on Pribyloff Island. The other vessels, so far as they are learned, are in good condition, and could remain cruising about the Pacific for some time to come. There is no doubt that the officers and men who have been on sealing duty will be glad to get back to the United States again. Their duties during the summer have

been arduous; the weather has been—well everybody knows Bering Sea—and altogether there has been an absence of enjoyment which makes bearable the life of the average man. The Navy Department has steadily refused to give out for publication the reports on the operation of this fleet. We understand, however, that it has been kept busy preventing seal poaching, and the press reports indicate that it has done excellent service in this direction. The fleet originally consisted of the Mohican, Adams, Concord, Petrel, Yorktown, Ranger, Alert and Albatross.

Captain Adolph Freitsch, the Finnish sailor who left New York on Aug. 5 in the schooner-rigged skiff Nina, with no companion, arrived at Queenstown Sept. 12. The boat was somewhat damaged, her rudder having been lost, and she was leaking. Captain Freitsch gave the following account of his voyage: "On Aug. 8 I encountered a furious storm and never experienced such rolling and pitching as I was subjected to. I hung out my anchor light that night and turned into my bunk, but got little sleep, owing to my danger of being pitched out. When off the banks of Newfoundland I lost my reckoning and was unable to locate myself for 48 hours. I then met the British steamer Manantic and got her time and position, and after a short conversation with her captain proceeded. On Aug. 14 the Nina sprung a leak, and I rigged a temporary pump, which kept her free from water. Later on the rudder became damaged, but the difficulty was remedied by fixing rope guys, the rudder post not being staunch enough for utilizing the tiller. I steered with my guy ropes from the banks of Newfoundland to Queenstown. On this part of the voyage I had several bad days, but nothing happened worth noting." The chances of getting picked up at sea when in a small boat with a sail and in a well-traveled part of the ocean are indicated by the following from a letter to his wife, sent by the Manantic: "On an average I met a ship every five days, though I hope to meet ships more frequently when I get into more northerly waters."

NAVY GAZETTE.

SEPT. 8.—Comdr. Geo. E. Ide is detached from duty in connection with the course of instruction at the Naval War College, and Torpedo School, Newport, ordered home and placed on waiting orders.

P. A. Engineer Joseph P. Mickley ordered to preliminary examination for promotion on the 10th inst.

SEPT. 10.—Asst. Surg. James F. Leys detached from the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, and ordered to the Chicago at Southampton, per steamer of the 19th inst., relieving Asst. Surg. Frederick G. Brathwaite, who is ordered home.

P. A. Surg. Isaac W. Kite ordered to the monitors at Richmond, Va., relieving P. A. Surg. John E. Page, who is ordered to the Constellation.

SEPT. 11.—P. A. Surg. Albert M. D. McCormick detached from the Monterey, and ordered to convey an insane patient to the hospital for insane, Washington, D. C. Upon the completion of this duty he will return home and be placed on waiting orders.

Lieut. Theodor Porter ordered to the Naval Academy.
Asst. Surg. Frank C. Cook detached from the Vermont and ordered to the New York.

Asst. Surg. Henry D. Wilson ordered from the New York to the receiving-ship Vermont.

Comdr. Wm. A. Morgan ordered before a retiring board at Mare Island on the 20th inst.

SEPT. 12.—Passed Asst. Engr. George W. McElroy detached from the Concord and ordered to the Baltimore.

Passed Asst. Engr. Robert G. Denig detached from the Baltimore and ordered to the Petrel.

Passed Asst. Engr. John K. Edwards detached from the Petrel and ordered home.

Boatswain Charles F. Pierce detached from the New York Sept. 17 and ordered to the Fern Sept. 18.

Boatswain Henry Hudson detached from the Fern on the 17th and ordered to the New York on the 18th.

Boatswain John Sutton detached from the receiving-ship Vermont and ordered to the New York Navy Yard on the 18th.

Pay Inspector George A. Lyon ordered to take charge of the Navy Pay Office, at Boston, Oct. 1, relieving Pay Director Edward May, who is placed on waiting orders.

Lieut. Frank W. Kellogg ordered to duty at the Naval Observatory, Oct. 1.

Comdr. Timothy A. Lyons ordered to duty in the New York Navy Yard.

The following officers are ordered to examination for promotion at the Navy Department, on the 21st inst.:

Comdr. James H. Sands, Lieut.-Comdr. John J. Hunker, Lieut. Allen G. Rogers, Ensign Albert L. Key, Ensign Wm. L. Howard, Ensign Wiley R. M. Field.

Boatswain Daniel Ward ordered to duty at the Navy Yard, League Island, Sept. 27.

Boatswain Woodward Carter detached from duty at League Island Navy Yard and ordered to duty in General Instructor's Department, Philadelphia Navy Yard.

U. S. Navy Regulation Circular No. 12.

Navy Department, Washington, July 18, 1894.

Paragraph 1, line 5, after "naval stations," insert "(except the Naval Station at Newport, R. I.)."

Paragraph 5, line 6, after "naval stations," insert "(except the Naval Station at Newport, R. I.)."

Paragraph 9.

Strike out paragraph 3 and substitute the following:

"3. It shall place the armament on board ships, design the machinery of all ammunition hoists for naval vessels and determine their requirements, shall construct and install all turret ammunition hoists and the shafts, machinery and appurtenances therefor, shall determine upon the method of construction of armories and ammunition rooms on shipboard and, in conjunction with the Bureau of Construction and Repair, determine their location, and that of independent ammunition hoists."

Paragraph 1, line 3, after "steering gear," strike out the word "and," and line 4, after "apparatus," insert the following words: "and the construction and installation of all independent ammunition hoists, not connected with turrets, their shafts, machinery, and appurtenances."

Paragraph 2, after "officer," insert "or commodore."

Paragraph 2, strike out "senior," and after "officers," insert "in chief command."

Paragraph 2, after "squadron," insert "or naval station." Change "officer" to read "officer."

Paragraph 371.

Paragraph 3, line 5, after "deficiencies," substitute a semicolon for the period, and add the following words: "and he shall see that every man is provided with a proper amount of stowage space for his clothing."

Paragraph 357.

Strike out and substitute the following:

"Before leaving port, he shall require the senior medical officer to procure a bill of health."

Strike out the marginal reference "Unauthorized persons not to be taken to sea."

Paragraph 358.

Add the following paragraph:

"4. Before proceeding to sea, he shall satisfy himself that there are no unauthorized persons on board."

Paragraph 569.

Line 1, after "all," insert the words "hydrographic reports and."

Officers desiring insurance will please apply for rates and other information to the nearest Agency of the Company, or to Captain H. B. FREEMAN, Supt. Maritime Dept. Company's Building, 32 Liberty Street, New York.

Officers desiring insurance will please apply for rates and other information to the nearest Agency of the Company, or to Captain H. B. FREEMAN, Supt. Maritime Dept. Company's Building, 32 Liberty Street, New York.

Sacramento on July 4, General Diamond says: "The reports of Colonel Sullivan regarding the demoralization of his command from prostration, hunger and thirst were fully confirmed by field, staff and company officers. After 3 o'clock General Dickinson came to my headquarters and reported that he had resumed command of his troops, and upon his confirmation of the reports I had received regarding the condition of the same, I informed Marshal Baldwin that, in my judgment, it was not advisable to bring on a conflict with the strikers until the men could obtain rest and food. I had already ordered Colonel Sperry to confer with the brigade and regimental commissary officers and endeavor to obtain the necessary supplies, but owing to stores being closed on account of its being a holiday, he found it impossible to do so, but arranged with hotels to subsidize the troops." Later in the day commanding officers of the 2d and 4th Brigades reported that, in their judgment, the condition of their commands was such that it would not be prudent to make any further operations against the strikers that day. Consultation was had later with General Ruger, U. S. Army, and a request made that some companies of regulars be detailed to assist the National Guard at the scene of disturbance, but General Ruger, it is said, replied he could not order troops without orders from the President. Gen. Diamond speaks of the lack of overcoats, accoutrements and other supplies, and his failure to get them from the Adjutant-General after repeated application. Gen. Diamond, in concluding his report, says he "cheerfully accepts the responsibility of the management of the campaign resulting from the late strike, but respectfully submits that he cannot be held responsible for occurrences due to matters beyond his control, or based upon information and advice given him by officers, who, being on the spot, were better able to judge than he, and who, perhaps, through an under-estimate of the intention of the strikers, gave information which the result proved to be misleading." The whole report is a useful exhibition of the humiliating position into which the lack of discipline, drill and resolution can throw a body of troops.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
Georgia.

There has been great activity among the Georgia Volunteers for the past week. On Sept. 3, Labor Day, the 5th Regiment held their field day at Piedmont Park, Atlanta, in which the following companies of the regiment took part: A, B and D, of Atlanta; F, of Griffin; H, of Marietta; I, of Barnesville; the Hospital Corps and machine gun platoon. The commanding officer, Col. John S. Candler, had the programme announced, after which the companies drew lots for positions. Each event was a spirited contest and the result will cause a great improvement in some of the companies. This is practically the first field day ever held by the Georgia Volunteers, and it created much interest. The following were winners in the contests: General Inspection, Co. A; First Sergeants' Contest, in forming company, etc., 1st Sergeant Ehlers, Co. A; Duty Sergeants' Contest, Sergeant Murphy, Co. B; Corporals' Contest (efficiency), Corporal Stearns, Co. B; Team Shooting, first prize, Co. F; second prize, Co. I; Best Individual Score, Private Bankston, Co. I; One-half Mile Race, in heavy marching order, was won by Private Sampier, Co. A; 100 Yard Dash, by Private Finkler, Hosp. Corps. The machine gun platoon put up a fine drill with the Gatling gun, which was very interesting. During an interval in the exercise, a barbecue dinner was served. After a

street parade, in the afternoon, the men having had a good rest, were entertained at a military ball in the evening. The judges of the contests were: Lieutenant-Colonel O'Beir, of the 5th Regiment, and Capt. O. T. Kenan, of the 2d Regiment, Georgia Volunteers.

The Savannah companies have been partially under orders ever since Friday evening, on account of the labor troubles between the union and non-union longshoremen. The 1st Regiment (six companies) have had a detachment at their armory since Saturday morning, Sept. 1, the companies taking their regular turns according to seniority. The 1st Battalion (unattached) has had a squad from each company on duty, as have the Chatham Artillery (unattached), and Troop A, 1st Regiment Cavalry, for the same period, and as the differences are not yet settled, they are likely to serve all the week. The military have not been called out, but they are simply under orders to be ready for an emergency. The men do this duty entirely gratuitously and deserve credit for the way they always respond to a call for protection.

We are very sorry to have to lose Ensign A. H. Seales, U. S. N., who has been on duty in Savannah in charge of the branch Hydrographic Office for the past two years. Mr. Seales has made many friends during his stay in Savannah and they are all sorry to see him go. He has been ordered to the U. S. S. Machias, as watch and division officer.

The Chatham Artillery are making a strong kick on the way they have been treated in regard to munitions furnished by the State. They have two brass guns presented to them by General Geo. Washington during the Revolutionary War, a Gatling gun and two old and useless muzzle-loading pieces furnished by the State, as well as sabres. They have been trying for some years to get a breech-loading piece, but with poor success.

Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, 3d Art., on duty with the Georgia Volunteers, is now enjoying his leave in the North, and he is greatly missed by all the military of the State, with whom, when he is in Atlanta, he is in constant communication. Lieutenant Satterlee will undertake the organization of the Naval Battalion as soon as he returns to duty; the companies of this battalion will be in Savannah and Brunswick.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
Ohio.

On Aug. 30 the annual rifle match, under command of Capt. H. L. Runkle, was held at Kenton. Every company of the 2d Regiment but one participated in the shoot, and Company D, of Van Wert, carried home the honors. The rifle match was a pronounced success in every respect, and Capt. Runkle deserves great credit for his untiring energy to make it such.

The 2d Infantry Signal Corps, under command of Lieut. N. H. Colwell, and composed of the following gentlemen: Chas. Wroten, Sergeant, G. E. Loose, Frank Wilkin, C. J. Conners, R. J. Foster, Eugene Charles, Harry Blackley, Wm. Kuert and Floyd Swinley, gave excellent service at the rifle match. A telephone line was run from the pit at the target to headquarters, at the shooting tent, a distance of about 300 yards, and as fast as a shot was fired the score was telephoned from the pit, and in turn announced to the Signal Station, near by, from where the scores were signalled with flags to headquarters, at Camp McKinley, in the Court House yard, in the city, a distance of 1 1/2 miles. As fast as the shots were fired, and before a new score was

begun, the result was known at the central station, in the city, through a system of flag signals. Relays were made by the members of the Signal Corps, on wheels, carrying the results and messages to and from the headquarters at the shooting match to headquarters in the city. The telephones were placed, lines stretched and the signal tower erected of old rails, in less than an hour's time, ready for work.

The corps is made up of practical and experienced civil engineers, telegraph and telephone operators, and young men of the very best walks of life. It is the only Signal Corps in the State which is mounted on wheels and provided with the U. S. Army regulation uniforms and equipments. Lieut. Colwell was detailed in command of this service a few months ago, and it is his intention to lead the corps into a state of proficiency and excellence that it will be second to no other corps in the National Guard service.

In the annual target match of the 2d Inf. ten companies out of the eleven were represented, and the gain over last year, in the shooting, was 25 per cent. The day was hazy, and had the air been clear there is no doubt but that the score would have been increased 10 per cent. The team prizes were two silver cups, 1st and 2d. The individual prizes were two gold badges, 1st and 2d. Company D, of Van Wert, won the 1st team prize, making a score of 389, out of a possible 500. Company H, Bloomdale, winning the 2d, making a score of 385. Sergeant-Major Smith, 3d Battalion, won the first individual prize, making a score of 83. Private York, Company D, winning the 2d individual prize, on a score of 82. This is the second shoot ever held by the 2d Inf. No other regiment in the State has ever held a regimental match.

The ten men making the highest score have been organized into a regimental team, and Captain Runkle is endeavoring to arrange a State shoot. It is the belief of the 2d Regiment officers that the team of the 2d can defeat any regimental team in the State. The 2d Regiment matches were open to teams of five men each, who fired ten shots per man, at 200 and 500 yards. The members of the winning team, with aggregate score, are as follows: Privates York 82, Craig 76, Hison 74, Jones 76, Collier 78; aggregate, 386.

Various.

Adjutant-General Gross, of Kentucky, announces that officers of the Guard of that State, who may be members of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, are authorized to wear the badge of that association on all occasions of ceremony. Massachusetts has also issued orders authorizing the badge to be worn, and it would be well if other States would do likewise. There is a resolution now before Congress asking that official recognition of the association badge be given by the General Government.

The system of scoring at the State rifle range of the Pennsylvania National Guard is severely condemned by the "Pittsburg Dispatch," which says that the chance for crooked work is beyond question. An ambitious inspector of rifle practice or team captain, who wanted to make a paper record, could add another dollar a day to the State pay of the men who do the scoring, beside the fluid ration of which they are so fond. The system is rotten, and to a great extent the State shoot is a beautiful humbug.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, will visit Washington, D. C., in October next.

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Capt. J. R. Blake, of Co. K, 12th N. Y., it is said, intends to resign after the inspection of the regiment, which, it is expected, will be held the latter part of the present month.

The 14th N. Y., Col. Mitchell, will be inspected next Monday night, by Gen. T. H. McGrath, at the armory.

The 13th N. Y. held its first regimental drill in the new armory on Friday evening, Sept. 7, Col. Austen in command. The 23d N. Y. is expected to be in its new armory, at Bedford and Atlantic avenues, about Nov. 1 next.

Co. B, 8th N. Y., Capt. Young, have decided to form a Volunteer Signal Corps, and by next month expect to be fully supplied with the necessary implements.

Col. Seward, 9th N. Y., has decided that in future all recruits shall declare allegiance to the colors, which are to be paraded once a month in charge of a field officer. It is a custom in practice among some of the European armies, and seems well worthy of imitation here.

The 14th and the 23d N. Y. Regiments have each attained a membership of over 800.

Gen. McLeer, 2d Brigade N. Y., has ordered an election in the 14th Regiment, for Lieut.-Col., on Sept. 17. The only candidate is Maj. A. O. Crane.

The annual dinner of the Vosburgh Veterans of the 71st N. Y. will be held September 20, at their quarters, 55th street, cor. of 3d avenue, New York City.

Governor Markham, of California, has appointed a military court of inquiry to investigate the conduct of National Guard troops of Sacramento, during the recent railway strike. One company failed to obey orders when commanded to advance upon strikers, who had gathered about the railroad station, and subsequently that company and two others were withdrawn from the field.

Advices from Monticello, Iowa, Sept. 10, report a most unusual occurrence during a National Guard encampment held there. It seems the 1st Regiment of Iowa National Guard was to break camp on the morning of Sept. 10 and return home, but a large number of Guardsmen, it is said, on the evening of Sept. 9, were determined to get out of camp without leave and have a good time. At 11 o'clock p. m., on the latter date, it is said, about 150 of the Guardsmen made a rush through the line of sentries and about sixty of them succeeded in getting out.

They made a raid on the sutler's stand, and then marched through the streets of the town. Col. Mahlin sent a detachment of 100 guards in pursuit, who met the men in front of

the opera house. The fugitives at first refused to accompany the guards, but finally submitted, and were taken back to Camp Davidson.

Coming Events.

Oct. 15 to 20.—Grand fair 13th New York at armory.

Oct. 30.—Competition for Governor's Cup, N. Y. Guard, at Creedmoor.

Nov. 14 to 29.—Fair of 23d N. Y. at new armory.

Nov. 21.—Ball, Co. B, 9th N. Y., at Webster Hall.

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BIRTHS.

BENNETT.—At Washington, D. C., Sept. 8, 1894, to the wife of Passed Asst. Engr. F. M. Bennett, U. S. Navy, a daughter.

MARRIED.

ARMSTRONG-DIMMICK.—At Fort Robinson, Neb., Aug. 30, 1894, Lieut. Frank S. Armstrong, 9th Cavalry, to Miss Jennie, daughter of Capt. Eugene D. Dimmick, 9th Cavalry.

BURRAGE-GRAHAM.—At San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 4, 1894, Ensign Guy H. Burrage to Miss Graham, daughter of Gen. W. M. Graham, Colonel, 5th Artillery.

PECK-WILSON.—At "The Richmond," Washington, D. C., Sept. 11, 1894, by the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Gertrude Truxton, daughter of Major and Mrs. C. I. Wilson, U. S. Army, to Mr. Lester O. Peck, of Bridgeport, Conn.

RUMBOUGH.—At Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., Sept. 7, 1894, to the wife of Lieut. T. J. Rumbough, 3d Art., a son.

DIED.

BRIDGMAN.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 10, 1894, Charles C. Bridgman, 2d U. S. Cav., son of Col. Frank Bridgman, U. S. Army.

CASWELL.—At Washington, D. C., on the morning of the 7th inst., Gertrude Ford, youngest daughter of Gertrude Ford and Thomas Thompson Caswell, Pay Director, U. S. Navy, in the 17th year of her age. Funeral service from St. Ann's Church, Annapolis, Md.

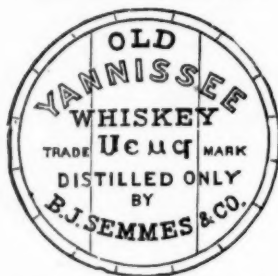
DAVIES.—At New York City, Sept. 6, Henry Eugene Davies, late Major-General U. S. Volunteers, in the 59th year of his age.

FITZGERALD.—At Fort Edward, N. Y., Mr. Fitzgerald, father of Lieut. William G. Fitzgerald, 7th Cavalry.

HEIN.—At Georgetown, D. C., Sept. 4, 1894, Henrietta Hein, widow of Samuel Hein, U. S. Coast Survey, and mother of Capt. O. L. Hein, 1st Cavalry, and of the wife of Ch. Engr. Harrie Webster, U. S. Navy.

WILLIAMSON.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1894, Dr. Charles H. Williamson, formerly Passed Asst. Surgeon, U. S. Navy.

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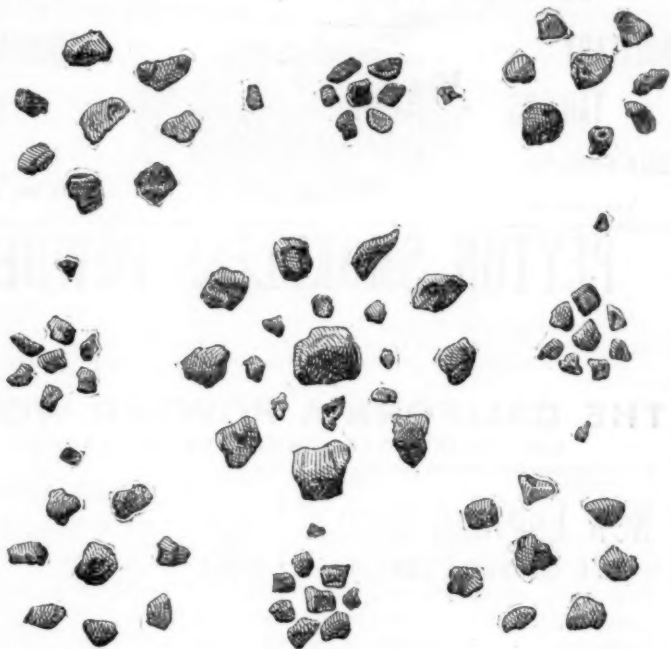
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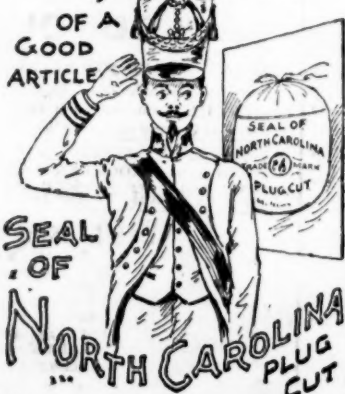
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